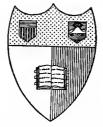


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GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA F. & A. M.

Memorial Volume

WASHINGTON

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY



Majhington

F 1151 D NOVEMBER 1, A D 1752, A L 5752
PASSED, MARCH 3, A D 1753, A L 5753
RAISED AUGUST 4, A D 1753, A L 5753

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE

OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING

AT ITS CELEBRATION OF THE

Sesquiscentennial Annibersary of the Unitiation of Brother George Washington into the Fraternity of Freemasons

HELD IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE, IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER THE FIFTH
A. D. 1902—A. L. 5902

1902 GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA PHILADELPHIA



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1903, in the Office of the
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WASHINGTON SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE
of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons.

A, 7/7/60 Committee on Memorial Volume

Brother EDGAR A. TENNIS, R. W. Grand Master. Brother WILLIAM A. SINN, R. W. Grand Secretary. Brother JAMES M. LAMBERTON, P. M. Lodge No. 21.

This is No. 2101

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Washington

Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

INTRODUCTION

THE Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at the Annual Grand Communication, held in the Masonic Temple, in the City of Philadelphia, on St. John the Evangelist's Day, December the twenty-seventh, A.D. 1901, A.L. 5901, on motion of Brother James M. Lamberton, decided to celebrate the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the initiation of Brother George Washington into the Fraternity of Freemasons, an event which took place on November the fourth, A.D. 1752, A.L. 5752; and recommended that the Lodges throughout the Jurisdiction should also hold celebra-A Committee of Twelve was appointed to prepare a programme, take charge of the Grand Lodge's celebration, and suggest a programme for the use of such Lodges as might desire to hold similar celebrations.

A Committee of Three, consisting of Brother Edgar A. Tennis, R. W. Grand Master, Brother William J. Kelly, R. W. Past Grand Master, and Brother James M. Lamberton, was appointed to invite the President of the United States, Brother Theodore Roosevelt,

and the Governor of Pennsylvania, Brother WILLIAM A. STONE, to be present in Grand Lodge at the celebration.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge on the subject will be found in full below on pages 38 and 39.

The Committee to invite the President waited upon him at the White House in the City of Washington, by appointment, on Saturday, January the fourth, 1902, and Brother Roosevelt, in acknowledging the invitation, said he should like very much to attend the celebration, and would do so unless public business prevented.

The courtesy and assistance of Mr. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President, and of Brother William Loeb, Jr., Assistant Secretary to the President, were greatly appreciated by the Committee.

Later, R. W. Grand Master Tennis and Brother Lamberton waited upon the Governor of Pennsylvania at the Executive Mansion in the City of Harrisburg, and presented the invitation, which Brother Stone accepted.

The Committee of Twelve, which consisted of the following:

Brother Edgar A. Tennis, R. W. Grand Master;

- " James W. Brown, R. W. Deputy Grand Master;
- " George W. Kendrick, Jr., R. W. Senior Grand Warden;

Antroduction

- Brother George B. Orlady, R. W. Junior Grand Warden;
 - " THOMAS R. PATTON, R. W. Grand Treasurer;
 - " WILLIAM A. SINN, R. W. Grand Secretary;
 - " CONRAD B. DAY, R. W. Past Grand Master;
 - " WILLIAM J. KELLY, R. W. Past Grand Master;
 - "GEORGE E. WAGNER, R. W. Past Grand Master;
 - " James M. Lamberton, P. M. Lodge No. 21, Harrisburg;
 - "George D. Moore, P. M. Lodge No. 106, Williamsport; and
 - " WILLIAM J. DIEHL, P. M. Lodge No. 321, Pittsburgh;

met in the private office of the Grand Master, on Wednesday, March the fifth, at two P.M., the R. W. Grand Master in the chair. Brother Lamberton was elected secretary. Numerous meetings were held in the same place, from time to time. Subsequently Brother James Jarden, Jr., was appointed clerk to the Committee.

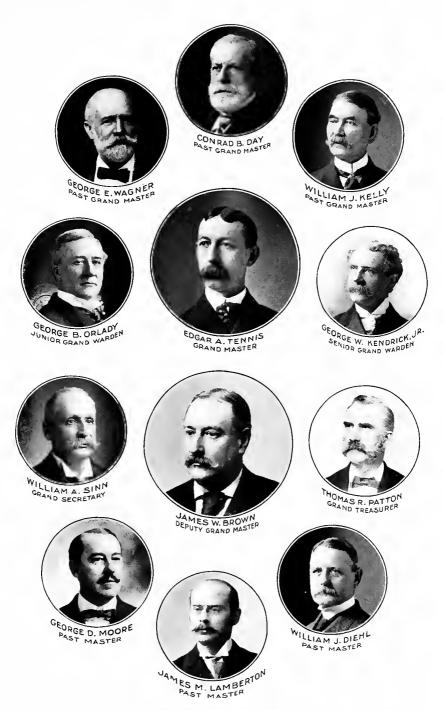
As the exact anniversary of Washington's initiation (November the fourth) fell on election day, it was decided to hold the Grand Lodge celebration on Wednesday, November the fifth.

As a memorial of the celebration, it was decided that a medal should be struck, and the work of making the dies was intrusted to the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and was done under the direction of the chief engraver, Mr. Charles E. Barber. From these dies the medals were struck by Mr. Joseph K. Davison, of Philadelphia. The obverse bears the head of Washington in profile, to the left, from Stuart's portrait; with the dates "E. A. Nov. 4, 5752. F. C. Mar. 3, 5753. M. M. Aug. 4, 5753." under the head; the inscription around the rim reads: "SESQUI CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INITIATION AS A FREEMASON A L 5902." The reverse shows the seal of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

One of these medals was given to each Brother who attended the celebration, and one was sent to each of the Grand Lodges with which the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania holds fraternal relations.

A representation of the medal will be found in the menu, which is given at page 208.

Under date of June the twenty-third, the following letter, accompanied by two copies of the "Suggested Programme," was sent to each of the four hundred and forty Subordinate Lodges in Pennsylvania:



THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

Introduction

OFFICE OF THE

R. W. GRAND MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA, June 23rd, 1902.

To the Worshipful Master, Officers, and Brethren of Lodge No.

DEAR SIRS AND BRETHREN:

The fourth day of next November will be the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the initiation of Brother George Washington into our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, that event having taken place in "The Lodge at Fredericksburg," in Virginia, on November fourth, A.D. 1752, A.L. 5752.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at its last Annual Grand Communication, resolved to celebrate the anniversary by suitable ceremonies, in this city. It being impossible for the members of all the Lodges in the Jurisdiction to participate in that celebration, the Grand Lodge recommended that the Lodges should hold similar celebrations, and, to that end, directed that a programme should be prepared as a suggestion for the use of such of the Lodges as might desire to make use of it. Two copies of the suggested programme are sent herewith.

There is no need to say anything as to the greatness of our illustrious Brother; his name will never be forgotten while a freeman lives.

It is a source of great satisfaction to us as Freemasons, that we are able to claim Washington as a Brother of the Craft, a claim he was always ready to allow; for he himself said: "Being persuaded that a just application of the principles on which the "Masonic Fraternity is founded, must be promotive of private virtue and public prosuperity, I shall always be happy to advance the interests of the Society, and to be "considered by them as a deserving Brother."

It was the peculiar good fortune of the Craft in Pennsylvania to have very fraternal relations with our Brother, as our records show; and it is believed that the Brethren of Pennsylvania, as loyal citizens, will be glad to pay a fitting tribute to the Father of our Country, and, as loyal Freemasons, will heartily join in making the celebration of the approaching anniversary worthy of the very interesting Masonic event which it commemorates.

It will he proper for the members of your Lodge to unite with your Brethren of neighboring Lodges in holding a joint celebration, and the assistance of your District Deputy Grand Master will be gladly afforded, as far as possible.

This celebration may be held at the stated meeting following the fourth of November, or at a special meeting as near as conveniently may be to that date.

In order that justice may be done to the subject, it is advisable that the Brethren who are to deliver the addresses at the celebration should be selected at once, that they may have as much time to prepare as possible.

If you hold a celebration, and if you desire it, souvenirs will be sent to you in the shape of pictures of Washington's Masonic apron, the handiwork of the wife of Brother, the Marquis de Lafayette, and presented by him in 1784, when he visited Mount Vernon, and now in the Library, in the Masonic Temple in this city, provided application is made to this office before October 10th next, stating the number needed.

If a celebration is held under your auspices, two copies of the programme should be sent to this office for preservation.

I suggest that the Worshipful Master appoint at once a committee from your Lodge, to act either alone or in conjunction with other Lodges, so that by your stated meeting in September you will have completed all necessary arrangements.

Fraternally yours,

[SEAL

R. W Grand Master.

15

A Suggested Programme
FOR THE CELEBRATION of the SESQUI-CENTENNIAL
ANNIVERSARY of the INITIATION INTO THE
FRATERNITY OF FREEMASONS of

Brother George Washington

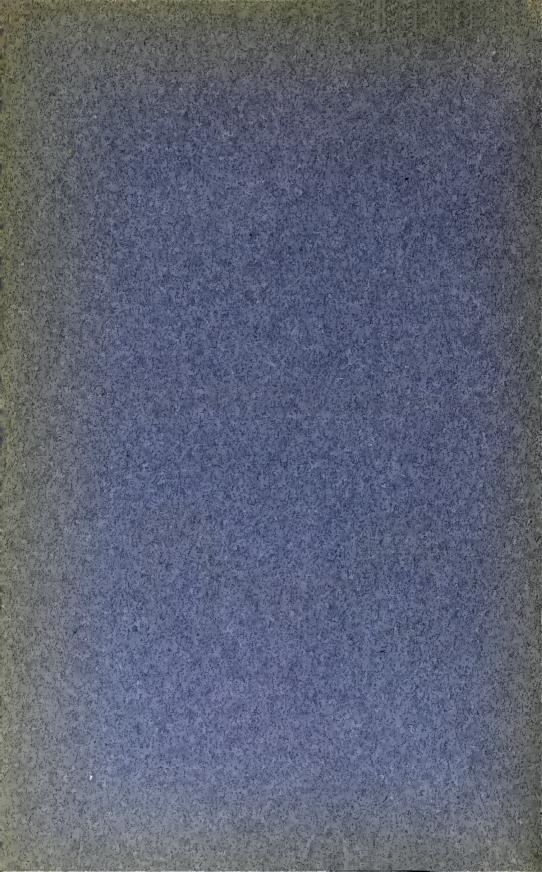
For the USE of THE LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION of The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, f. & A. 49.

Together with EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS of THE GRAND LODGE, SHOWING ITS CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH THAT ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER

A. D. 1902

A. L. 5902





A Suggested Programme

FOR THE CELEBRATION of the SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY of the INITIATION INTO THE FRATERNITY OF FREEMASONS of

Brother George Washington

For the USE of THE LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION of The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. & A. A. A. Together with EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS of THE GRAND LODGE, SHOWING ITS CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH THAT ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER

A. D. 1902

A. L. 5902



Brother George Washington was initiated in "The Lodge at Fredericksburg," in Virginia, on November 4, A.D. 1752, A.L. 5752; and was passed a Fellow Craft, March 3, A.D. 1753, A.L. 5753; and was raised a Master Mason, August 4, A.D. 1753, A.L. 5753.

On St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24, A.D. 1784, A.L. 5784, he was unanimously elected an honorary member of Lodge No. 39, at Alexandria, Virginia, which had been warranted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania the preceding year.

When Lodge No. 39 surrendered its Pennsylvania warrant, and, in A.D. 1788, A.L. 5788, received a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, as Alexandria (now Alexandria-Washington) Lodge, No. 22, he was named as the first Worshipful Master.

He was buried with Masonic honors at Mount Vernon, December 18, A.D. 1799, A.L. 5799.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 23, A.D. 1902, A.L. 5902.

In accordance with the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at its last Annual Grand Communication, the Committee of Twelve suggests the following programme for the use of such of the Lodges as desire to celebrate the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Brother George Washington into our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, which occurred November 4, A.D. 1752, A.L. 5752.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, Grand Master,

Chairman.

JAMES M. LAMBERTON,

Secretary.

5752-November 4th-5902.

CELEBRATION

OF THE

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

of the Initiation into the Fraternity of Freemasons of

BROTHER GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Held under the Auspices of Lodge, No. , F. & A. M.,
In the Masonic Hall, at , Pa., on day,
November , A.D. 1902, A.L. 5902.

- I. Opening of the Lodge......Brother , W. M.
- 2. Prayer...... Brother , Chaplain.
- 3. Music—"Old Hundredth"......By all the Brethren.

With one consent let all the earth
To God their cheerful voices raise;
Glad homage pay with awful mirth,
And sing before Him songs of praise.

For He's the Lord, supremely good, His mercy is for ever sure; His truth, which always firmly stood, To endless ages shall endure.

- 4. Reading from Extracts from the Records of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Showing its Cordial Relations with Brother Washington. Brother , Secretary.
- 5. Music—(Vocal or Instrumental.)
- 6. Address-Washington as a Citizen....Brother
- 7. Music—"The President's March"

By ALL THE BRETHREN.

Hail, Columbia, happy land!
Hail, ye heroes, heav'n-born band!
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies!
Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of Brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Sound, sound the trump of fame,
Let Washington's great name,
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Let ev'ry clime to freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear!
With equal skill, with god-like power,
He govern'd in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease
The happier times of honest peace.
Firm, united, etc.

Behold! the chief who now commands Once more to serve his country stands— The rock on which the storm will beat, The rock on which the storm will beat, But arm'd in virtue firm and true, His hopes are fixed on Heav'n and you; When hope was sinking in dismay, And glooms obscur'd Columbia's day, His steady mind, from changes free, Resolved on death or liberty. Firm, united, etc.

> Joseph Hopkinson, Philadelphia, April 25, 1798.

- 8. Address-Washington as a Mason...Brother

Hail, Masonry divine!
Glory of ages, shine,
Long may'st thou reign;
Where'er thy Lodges stand,
May they have great command,
And always grace the land,
Thou art divine!

Great fabrics still arise,
And grace the azure skies,
Great are thy schemes;
Thy noble orders are
Matchless beyond compare;
No art with thee can share,
Thou art divine!

Hiram, the Architect,
Did all the Craft direct
How they should build;
Solomon, great Israel's king,
Did mighty blessings bring,
And left us room to sing
Hail, Royal Art!

10. CLOSING OF THE LODGE.....Brother

, W.M.

For one of the addresses, there may be substituted extracts from Washington's Farewell Address. A number of suitable vocal selections will be found in Sections III-VII of the Ahiman Rezon.

TOASTS.

- The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction Thereunto Belonging.
- 2. The Memory of Our Deceased Brother George Wash-INGTON.
- 3. Freemasonry around the Globe.
- 4. The Country of which Washington was the Father.
- 5. The Grand Lodge of which WASHINGTON was a Member.
- 6. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- 7. Our Sister Grand Lodges.
- 8. Our Honored Guests.
- 9. "All Our Friends." (Washington's Favorite Toast.)
- 10. The Day We Celebrate.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

If a Table Lodge is opened, the regular toasts (the first three given above) are proposed by the Master, the Senior Warden, and the Junior Warden respectively.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

There is added in the Appendix to the AHIMAN REZON of 1783, (which will be referred to later)

A

S E R M O N

PREACHED IN

CHRIST-CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA,

[FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR]

BY APPOINTMENT OF AND BEFORE

THE GENERAL COMMUNICATION

o F

Free and Accepted MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1778.

CELEBRATED, AGREEABLE TO THEIR CONSTITUTION,
AS THE ANNIVERSARY OF

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. PROVOST of the College and Academy of PHILADELPHIA. 21]

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ.

GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE

ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES

NORTH-AMERICA;

THE FRIEND

OF HIS COUNTRY AND MANKIND,

AMBITIOUS OF NO HIGHER TITLE,

IF HIGHER WAS POSSIBLE:

THE FOLLOWING SERMON.

Honored with his Presence when delivered,

IS DEDICATED,

IN TESTIMONY

OF THE

SINCEREST BROTHERLY AFFECTION
AND

ESTEEM OF HIS MERIT.

BY ORDER OF THE BRETHREN,

JOHN COATS, G. S. pro. Tem.
8 [22]

The text was from I Peter ii. 16: "As Free and not using your LIBERTY as a Cloak of Maliciousness; but as the Servants of Gop."

The following paragraph is of interest:

"Such, to name no more, was the Character of a CINCIN-NATUS in ancient Times; rising 'awful from the Plough' to save his Country; and, his Country saved, returning to the Plough again, with increased Dignity and Lustre. Such too, if we divine aright, will future Ages pronounce to have been the Character of a * * * * * * * * * but you all anticipate me in Name, which delicacy forbids me, on this Occasion, to mention. Honoured with his Presence as a Brother, you will seek to derive Virtue from his Example; and never let it be said, that any Principles you profess can render you deaf to the Calls of your Country; but, on the contrary, have animated you with intrepidity in the Hour of Danger, and Humanity in the Moments of Triumph."

The following are the closing words:

"But I will detain you no longer, Brethren!—You all pant to have a Foretaste of the Joy of Angels, by calling forth into immediate Exercise this heavenly Virtue of Charity; whereby you will give GLORY* to the THRICE BLESSED THREE, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, one God over all!"

"* At the Word 'GLORY,' the BRETHREN rose together; and, in reverential Posture, on pronouncing the Names of the TRI-UNE GOD, accompanied the same by a correspondent Repitition of the Ancient Sign or Symbol of Divine Homage and Obeisance; concluding with the following RESPONSE—
'AMEN! So let it ever be!'"

On the next page we find:

"The following Short ACCOUNT of the Procession of the Brethren to and from Church, &c., is recorded here by Desire.

23]

"At Nine o'Clock, A.M. near *Three Hundred* of the Body assembled at the College [on Fourth Street below Arch Street]; where being properly cloathed—the Officers in the *Jewels* of their Lodges, and other Badges of their Dignity—the Procession began at Eleven o'Clock, viz:

- 1. The Sword-Bearer.
- 2. Two Deacons, bearing Wands, tipt with Gold.
- 3. The THREE ORDERS, *Doric*, *Ionic* and *Corinthian*; borne by Three Brethren.
- 4. The Holy Bible and Book of Constitutions, on Crimson Velvet Cushions; borne by the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.
- 5. A reverend Brother.
- 6. Four Deacons, bearing Wands.
- 7. His Excellency, our illustrious Brother George Washington, Esq; supported by the Grand Master and his Deputy.
- 8. The Two Grand Wardens, bearing the proper Pillars.
- 9. The past Masters of different Lodges.
- 10. The present Masters of Ditto.
- 11. The Senior Wardens,
- 12. The Junior Wardens,
- 13. The Secretaries,
- 14. The Treasurers,

Of different private Lodges.

- 15. Brother Proctor's Band of Music.
- 16. Visiting Brethren: And
- 17. Members of different Lodges; Two and Two, according to Seniority.

"The Procession entered the Church in the Order of March; and being seated in the Middle Isle, Prayers were read by the Reverend Mr. White [afterwards the First Bishop of Pennsylvania]; and the following Anthem sung in its proper place by sundry of the Brethren, accompanied with the Organ and other Instrumental Music; viz:

"A GRAND SYMPHONY.

CHORUS. Behold how good and joyful a Thing it is, Brethren to dwell together in UNITY.

SOLO. I will give thanks unto Thee, O Lord! with my whole Heart. Secretly among the *Brethren* and in the Congregation will I Praise Thee! I will speak the marvellous Works of thy Hands; the Sun, the Moon and the Stars, which thou hast ordained.

SOLO. The People that walked in Darkness have seen a great Light; and on them that dwelt in the Land of the Shadow of Death, doth the glorious Light of Jehovah shine.

SOLO. Thou hast gathered Us from the East, and from the West, and from the North, and from the South—Thou hast made us *Companions* for the *Mighty* upon Earth—even for *Princes* of great Nations.

TRIO. O! I AM! Inspire us with WISDOM and STRENGTH to support us in all our Troubles, that we may Worship THEE in the BEAUTY of HOLINESS!

"After Sermon, near Four Hundred Pounds were collected for the Relief of the Poor. The Brethren then returned to the College in the same Order as above described; from thence they departed to their several *Lodges*, and spent the remainder of the Day with their usual good Harmony and Sociability."

Bound up with the Ahiman Rezon of 1783, is a collection of fourteen "Masons Songs" and two odes, the first of the latter being entitled "An ODE on Masonry. By Brother Lieutenant Colonel John Park, A. M. P. M., Addressed to Brother Colonel Proctor, K.T.," which is dated February 7, 1779, and has for its motto the following quotation from Horace: "Ab ipso Ducit opes, animumque ferro," and begins as follows:

"FULL CHORUS.

Hail! coelestial Masonry, Craft that makes us wise and free! Heav'n-born cherub! bring along The tuneful band, the patriot song; See Washington, he leads the train, 'Tis he commands the grateful strain; See ev'ry crafted son obeys, And to the god-like brother homage pays.

SONG.

Then give to merit what is due, And twine the *mystic bays*; In joyful strains his deeds renew, And sing the hero's praise.

RECITATIVE.

While time brings mortal honours to decay, 'Tis freedom gives, what time can't steal away.

SONG.

Unbend his brow from martial care, And give the patriot rest; Who nobly brav'd the storms of war, To make his country blest.

RECITATIVE.

Wake from the tomb the souls of martyrs free, To view the hemisphere of liberty, Let them with ravish'd eyes look down upon The glorious work perform'd by WASHINGTON.

SONG.

Then brethren to my lays attend, And hail our father and our friend; Let fame resound him thro' the land, And echo "'Tis our Master Grand."

RECITATIVE.

Begin, ye sons of Solomon, Prepare the wreath for Washington. 'Tis he our ancient craft shall sway, Whilst we with three times three obey.

AIR.

II.

Let patriot fire strain ev'ry nerve, For Washington upon you smiles: With him 'tis more than fame to serve. 'Tis fame with him to share his toils.

The full chorus is repeated. The old form of the letter "s" is used throughout the AHIMAN REZON of 1783.

Minutes of 13th of Jany, 5780. Reprint of the Minutes of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Vol. I, p. 19.

"Grand Lodge of Emergency opened in due form at 7 o'cl'k, P.M.

"This Lodge being called by Order of the Grand Master, upon the Request of Sundry Brethren, and also in pursuance of a Motion made at the last General Communication, to consider the Propriety as well as the necessity of appointing a Grand Master over all the Grand Lodges formed or to be formed in these United States, as the Correspondence which the Rules of Masonry require cannot now be carried on with the Grand Lodge of London, under whose Jurisdiction the Grand Lodges in these States were originally constituted; The Ballot was put upon the Question: Whether it be for the Benefit of Masonry that 'a Grand Master of Masons thro'out the United States' shall be now nominated on the part of this Grand Lodge; and it was unanimously determined in the affirmative.

"Sundry respectable Brethren being then put in nomination, it was moved that the Ballot be put for them separately, and His Excellency George Washington, Esquire, General 13

and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States being first in nomination, he was ballotted for accordingly as Grand Master, and Elected by the unanimous vote of the whole Lodge.

"Ordered, That the minutes of this Election and appointment be transmitted to the different Grand Lodges in the United States, and their Concurrence therein be requested, in Order that application be made to his Excellency in due form, praying that he will do the Brethren and Craft the honor of accepting their appointment. A Committee was appointed to expedite the Business.

"Resolv'd, That the Masters of the four Lodges, together with the Grand Secretary, be a Committee to inform themselves of the number of Grand Lodges in America and the Names of their Officers, and to prepare the Circular Letters to be sent them as directed above, with all Expedition."

Minutes of Octr. 16th, 1780. Reprint, Vol. I, pp. 29-31.

"Grand Lodge in due form.

"The Grand Secretary communicated copy of a letter written by him to the Right Worshipful Joseph Webb, Esq., Grand Master of Masons in the Massachusetts State, together with Br. Webb's answer, both of which are as follows:

Philada., Augst 19th, 1780.

"SIR:

I do myself the Honor to address you, by Order of The Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, regularly constituted in the City of Philadelphia. This Grand Lodge has under its Jurisdiction in Pennsylvania and the States adjacent, Thirty-one different regular Lodges, containing in the whole more than One Thousand Brethren.

Enclosed you have a printed abstract of some of our late proceedings, and by that of January 13th last, you will observe that we have, so far as depends on us, done that Honor which we think due to our illustrious Brother, General Washington, viz., electing him Grand Master over all the Grand Lodges form'd or to be form'd in these United States, not doubting the concurrence of all the Grand Lodges in America to make this Election effectual.

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We have been inform'd by Col. Palfrey that there is a Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons in the State of Massachusetts, and that you are the Grand Master thereof. As such, I am, therefore, to request that you will lay our proceedings before your Grand Lodge, and request their concurrent Voice in the appointment of General Washington, as set forth in the said Minute of January the 13th, which, as far as we have been able to learn, is a Measure highly approved by all the Bretheren, and what will do honor to the Craft."

Boston, Septr. 4th, 1780.

"SIR:

Your agreeable Favor of the 19th ult., I duly received the 31st, covering a printed abstract of the proceedings of your Grand Lodge. * * * * * * * * * * * * *

I am well assured that no one can have Objections to so illustrious a person as Genl. Washington to preside as G. M. of the United States, but at the same time it will be necessary to know from you his Prerogative as such; whether he is to appoint Sub-grand or Provincial Grand Masters of each State; if so, I am confident that the Grand Lodge of this State will never give up their Right of electing their own Grand Masters and other Officers annually. * * * * Inclosed I send you a List of the Officers of our Grand Lodge, and have the honor to be, with great respect and Yr. aff. Br. and humb. serv., esteem,

> IOSEPH WEBB. G. M."

"The Grand Secretary and Br. Palfrey are appointed a Committee to prepare an Answer to the above Letter from the Grand Master of Massachusetts, and lay the same before this Lodge to-morrow Evening, to which time this Lodge is adiourned."

Note. The letter in reply to the Grand Master of Massachusetts is given on pages 32-34 of Volume I of the Reprint; and an extract from the reply of that Grand Master is on page 15 291

40. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts decided that no determination of the matter could be made "until a general peace shall happily take place thro' the Continent," and so the project fell through.

Although the project has been renewed a number of times since, our Grand Lodge has uniformly refused to approve it.

Minutes of Nov. 22, 1781. Reprint, Vol. I, pp. 43-44.

"Grand Lodge of Emergency.

"The Grand Secretary open'd the Business of the evening by informing that the Lodge was call'd together in Order to give their Sanction to the new Book of Constitutions, as order'd to be revised and published for the benefit of the Brethren in America,—Whereupon the Manuscript was order'd to be read.

"The Book of Constitutions being read, the same was unanimously approved of and Order'd to be printed.

"Resolv'd, That the Mason's Arms be engraved as a frontispiece for the book, and in case our beloved and Illustrious Brother General Washington permit it to be dedicated to him, that his Excellency's Arms be engraved and prefixed to the Dedication."

The Dedication is as follows:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq.

GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF

OF THE

ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES

O F

AMERICA:

In Teftimony, as well of his exalted Services to his Country, as of that noble Philanthropy which diftinguishes Him among Masons, the following Constitutions of the most ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, by Order and in Behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, &c. is dedicated,

By his Excellency's

Moft humble Servant,

And faithful Brother,

WILLIAM SMITH, G. Secretary.

June 24, 1782.

Note. Washington's arms are not given. The book was not issued from the press until 1783.

Note. On St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24, 1784, Washington, "by the unanimous consent of the Brethren," was elected an honorary member of Lodge No. 39, at Alexandria, Virginia, which had been warranted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on February 3, 1783; the Lodge is now No. 22 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and bears the name "Alexandria-Washington Lodge."

Minutes of Feby. 3, 1786. Reprint, Vol. I, p. 88.

"Extra Grand Lodge.

"Translations of two letters from a Lodge held at Cape Francois, written in French, and directed to General Washington as Grand Master of all America, soliciting a Charter, were laid before this Lodge and read, and the same being taken into consideration, resolved, that a Warrant be granted in the names of Jno. L. Galbert Barron, Master; John B. Gauthrow, S. W., and Ant. Pailliez, J. W.; and the Secretary was directed to make out the Warrant, and ordered that a Dispensation be sent to John Ant. Marialbert."

Note. These letters "were laid before this Grand Lodge by a Mr. [* * * *] whose conduct has been during his continuance with us, very unbecoming a Gentleman and Brother." See Vol. I, p. 89.

Minutes of June 18, 1787. Reprint, Vol. I, p. 108.

"Grand Lodge, quarterly Comn.

"On Motion and Seconded, Ordered, that the R. W. G. Master and D. G. M. present to his excellency Gen. Washington the present Book of Constitution."

Note. The Convention which framed the present Constitution of the United States, began its sessions in this city in May, 1787, and adjourned Sept. 17, the same year.

Washington was unanimously elected its president.

Minutes of Dec. 27, 1791, Vol. I, p. 179.

"Grand Lodge.

"On motion and Seconded, the Revd. Bro. Dr. Smith and the R. W. Grand Officers, were appointed a Committee to

18 [32

prepare an address to our Illustrious Bro. George Washington, President of the United States; and this Lodge was adjourned to the second Day of January next to receive the report of said Committee."

Minutes of January 2, 1792. Reprint, Vol. I, p. 180.

"Grand Lodge, By Adjournment.

"A Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, and the Minutes of St. John's Day being read as far as relates to the appointment of a Committee to prepare an Address to our illustrious Bro. George Washington, The Revd. Bro. Dr. Wm. Smith, one of the said Committee, presented the Draft of one which was read, Whereupon, on Motion and Seconded, the same was unanimously approved of, and Resolved, That the Rt. Wl. Grand Master, Depy. G. Master, and Grand Officers, with the Revd. Bro. Smith, be a Committee to present the said Address in behalf of this Rt. Wl. Grand Lodge, signed by the Right Worshipful Grand Master, and Countersigned by the Grand Secretary."

Minutes of March 5, 1792. Reprint, Vol. I, p. 180.

"Grand Lodge, Quarterly Communication.

"The Rt. Wl. Grand Master informed the Brethren that, in conformity to the Resolve of this Grand Lodge, he had, in company with the Gd. Officers and the Revd. Bro. Dr. Smith, presented the Address to our Illustrious Bro. George Washington and had received an answer, which was read,

"Whereupon, on Motion and Seconded, Resolved, unanimously, That the said Address and the answer thereto, shall be entered on the Minutes.

To His Excellency George Washington, President of THE UNITED STATES.

SIR AND BROTHER:

The Ancient York Masons of the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, for the first time assembled in General Communication to celebrate the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, since your 19 33]

Election to the *Chair* of Government in the United States, beg leave to approach you with Congratulations from the East, and in the pride of Fraternal affection to hail you as the *Great Master Builder* (under the Supreme Architect) by whose Labours the *Temple* of *Liberty* hath been reared in the West, exhibiting to the Nations of the Earth a *Model of Beauty*, *Order* and *Harmony* worthy of their imitation and Praise.

Your knowledge of the Origin and Objects of our Institution; its Tendency to promote the Social Affections and harmonize the Heart, give us a sure pledge that this tribute of our Veneration, this Effusion of our Love will not be ungrateful to you; nor will Heaven reject our *Prayer* that you may be long continued to adorn the bright List of Master workmen which our Fraternity produces in the *Terrestrial Lodge*; and that you may be late removed to that *Celestial Lodge* where Love and Harmony reign transcendent and Divine; where the Great Architect more immediately presides, and where *Cherubim* and *Seraphim* wafting our Congratulations from *Earth* to *Heaven* shall hail you *Brother*.

By order and in behalf of the Grand Lodge of [SEAL] Pennsylvania in General Communication assembled in ample form.

(Signed)

J. B. SMITH, G. M.

Attest: P. LE BARBIER DUPLESSIS, Gd. Secry.

To the Ancient York Masons of the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS:

I received your kind Congratulations with the purest Sensations of fraternal affection, and from a Heart deeply impressed with your generous wishes for my present and future Happiness I beg you to accept of my thanks.

At the same time I request you will be assured of my best wishes and earnest prayers for your Happiness while you remain in this terrestrial Mansion, and that we may hereafter meet as brethren in the Eternal Temple of the Supreme Architect.

(Signed)

G. WASHINGTON."

Minutes of Dec. 27, 1793. Reprint, Vol. I, p. 206.

"Grand Lodge.

"Resolved, that Brother Proctor and Poor be requested to wait on His Excellency, Bro. George Washington, with the compliments of the Day, and respectful Thanks of the Grand Lodge for his generous donation to the poor."

Minutes of December 5, 5796. Reprint, Vol. I, p. 261.

"Grand Lodge, Quarterly Communication.

"On motion and seconded, that a Committee be appointed to frame an Address to be presented on the ensuing Feast of St. John, Decemr. 27th, to the Great Master Workman, our Illustrious Br. Washington, on the occasion of his intended retirement from Public Labor, to be also laid before the said Grand Lodge on St. John's Day, and the Rt. W. Grand Master, Deputy G. M., Brs. Sadler, Milnor and Williams, were accordingly appointed."

Minutes of December 27, 5796. Reprint, Vol. I, pp. 262-263. "Grand Lodge.

"The Committee appointed to prepare an Address to our Brother George Washington, President of the United States, presented an Address by them drawn up, which was ordered to be read, and was in the words following, to wit:

'To George Washington, President of the United States. 'The Address of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Most 'Respected Sir and Brother: Having announced your Intention to retire from Public Labor to that Refreshment to which 'your pre-eminent Services for near Half a Century have so 'justly entitled you, Permit the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania 'at this last Feast of our Evangelic Master St. John, on which 'we can hope for an immediate Communication with you, to 'join the grateful Voice of our Country in acknowledging that 'you have carried forth the Principles of the Lodge into every 'Walk of your Life by your constant Labors for the prosperity 'of that Country, by your unremitting Endeavors to promote 'Order, Union and Brotherly Affection amongst us, and lastly 'by the Vows of your Farewell Address to your Brethren and

'Fellow Citizens; an Address which We trust our Children 'and our Children's Children will ever look upon as a most invaluable Legacy from a Friend, a Benefactor and a Father.
'To these our grateful Acknowledgments (leaving to the impartial Pen in History to Record the important Events in
'which you have borne so illustrious a part) permit us to add
'our most fervent prayers, that after enjoying to the utmost
'Span of Human Life every Felicity which the Terrestrial
'Lodge can afford, you may be received by the Great Master
'Builder of this World and of Worlds unnumbered into the
'ample Felicity of that Celestial Lodge in which alone distin'guished Virtues and distinguished Labors can be eternally
'rewarded.'

"It was then Moved and Seconded, that the same be adopted. Upon the question being taken it appeared that it was approved of. On Motion and seconded, it was agreed that a Committee be appointed to wait on Brother Washington to acquaint him that it is the intention of this Grand Lodge to present an Address to him, and to know what Time he shall be pleased to appoint to receive it. The Committee appointed to perform this Duty were Brothers William Smith, Peter Le Barbier Duplessis and Thomas Proctor, who, after having waited on him, Reported that he had appointed tomorrow at 12 o'clock to receive it. Said Committee, to wit: Brothers W. Smith, Duplessis and Proctor, together with the R. W. G. M., D. G. M., Senior and Junior Wardens, Grand Secretary and Masters of the Different Lodges in the City. were then appointed a Deputation to present the said Address."

Minutes of January 2, 5797. Reprint, Vol. I, pp. 266-267.

"Adjourned Lodge, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania."

"The Deputation appointed on St. John's Day to present the Address on that Day agreed to, to Our Brother George Washington, Reported, That they had waited on him and presented him the said Address, and that he had returned them an answer, which is in the words following: 'Fellow-'Citizens and Brothers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: 'I have received your address with all the feelings of Brotherly 'Affection mingled with those Sentiments for the Society which 'it was calculated to excite. To have been, in any Degree, an

'instrument in the Hands of Providence to promote Order and 'Union, and erect upon a Solid foundation the true principles of 'Government, is only to have Shared with many others in a 'labour, the result of which, let us hope, will prove through all 'Ages a Sanctuary for Brothers, and a Lodge for the Virtues. 'Permit me to reciprocate your Prayers for my Temporal Hapiness, and to Supplicate that we may all meet hereafter in that 'eternal Temple whose builder is the great Architect of the Universe.'"

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge, in connection with the death of Washington, will be found in Volume I of the Reprint of the Minutes, at pages 376, 379, 385, 397 and 402.

The gift to the Grand Lodge of Washington's Masonic apron, which was worked by Madame Lafayette, is recorded in Volume VI of the Reprint, page 58.

A reference to a proposed statue and to a Masonic monument will be found in Volume II, page 469, and Volume V, pages 275 and 337.

Other references will be found in Volume V, page 352, and Volume VI, pages 83 and 483.

The gift of the portrait in the Grand Lodge Room, at the right of the Grand Master's station is recorded in Volume VI, pages 112 and 121.

References to the portrait temporarily in the Grand Lodge Room, back of the Grand Master's station, will be found in the Proceedings of 1885, page 12, and of 1899, page 17.

At the Quarterly Communication held December 2, 1850, an appropriation of \$500 was made to procure a block of Pennsylvania marble, to be used in the erection of the Washington National Monument, at Washington, D. C.

At the Quarterly Communication held June 7, 1852, the following letter was read:

"Washington National Monument Office, May 29, 1852.

"Dr. Anthony Bournonville,

Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Masons.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 22d inst. addressed to his Excellency Millard Fillmore, President ex officio of the Washington 371 23 National Monument Society, together with one bearing date the 5th December last, from a Committee of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Pennsylvania was duly received by the President.

I am requested by the President and Board of Managers to communicate to you that the splendid block of marble thus handsomely presented has been received and will be assigned a position in the Grand National edifice becoming the standard of your ancient and noble order. I am also desired to present to you, and through you to the officers and members of said Grand Lodge, the sincere thanks of the Officers and Managers of the Monument Association for the magnificent memorial so worthy of representing the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the National Monument to Washington, as an evidence of their regard and admiration and fraternal love for him who is justly designated as the Father and Benefactor of his country and the human race.

Most sincerely and respectfully yours, ELISHA WHITTLESEY, Gen. Agent."

Note.—This stone, appropriately carved, is inserted in the monument at the landing, 180 feet from the ground.

Minutes of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Annual Grand Communication, December 27, A.D. 1901, A.L. 5901. Proceedings of 1901, pp. 150-151.

"Brother JAMES M. LAMBERTON offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS November fourth, A.D. 1902, A.L. 5902, will be the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the initiation of GEORGE WASHINGTON into the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons;

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania (whose records show cordial and fraternal relations with our illustrious Brother WASHINGTON, the foremost American citizen, and the first President of the United States), do celebrate said Anniversary with suitable ceremonies in the Masonic Temple, in the City of Philadelphia, and recommend similar celebrations by the Lodges throughout the Jurisdiction.

Resolved, That a Committee of Twelve, consisting of the Grand Officers and six other Brethren, be appointed to prepare a programme, and take charge of such celebration by the Grand Lodge, and suggest a programme for the use of such Lodges as may desire to have a similar celebration, which must be held within the tiled Lodge-room, banquet excepted.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three, the Grand Master being one, be appointed to invite the presence in Grand Lodge, on that Anniversary, of the President of the United States, Brother THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and of the Governor of Pennsylvania, Brother WILLIAM A. STONE.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master, Brother EDGAR A. TENNIS, appointed as the Committee of Twelve the following:

Brother EDGAR A. TENNIS, R. W. Grand Master;

- " JAMES W. BROWN, R. W. Deputy Grand Master;
- " GEORGE W. KENDRICK, Jr., R. W. Senior Grand Warden;
- " GEORGE B. ORLADY, R. W. Junior Grand Warden;
- ' THOMAS R. PATTON, R. W. Grand Treasurer;
- " WILLIAM A. SINN, R. W. Grand Secretary;
- " CONRAD B. DAY, R. W. Past Grand Master;
- " WILLIAM J. KELLY, R. W. Past Grand Master;
- " GEORGE E. WAGNER, R. W. Past Grand Master;
- " JAMES M. LAMBERTON;
- " GEORGE D. MOORE;
- " WILLIAM J. DIEHL;

and on the Committee of Three to invite the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania, Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Brother WILLIAM J. KELLY and Brother JAMES M. LAMBERTON."

Eighteen thousand five hundred copies of the souvenir apron were asked for and provided. A reproduction of the Washington-Lafayette apron will be found on the back of the programme, which is given at page 60. A reproduction on satin of the apron was sent to each Lodge in Pennsylvania, with the following letter:

Introduction

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. & A. M.

CELEBRATION OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF

Washington's Initiation as a Freemason,

TO BE HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER TER FIFTH, A. D. 1902, A. L. 5902.

> Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, October 23rd, A. D. 1902, A. L. 5902.

To the Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of Lodge No.

Dear Sirs and Brethren:

Herewith is sent to your Lodge, a reproduction on satin of the Masonic apron which Madame de Lafayette worked on white satin with colored silks, and which her husband, Brother the Marquis de Lafayette, presented to Washington, when he visited Mount Vernon, in August, 1784

After Washington's death, this apron was presented by his legatees, in 1816, to the Washington Benevolent Society of Philadel-phia, and, when that Society dissolved in 1829, it was presented to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. From the original apron, which is carefully preserved in the Library of the Grand Lodge, the Committee of Arrangements have had the reproduction made; in order to preserve it, it might be well to have it suitably framed.

For the Committee,

Grand Master, Chairman.

James M. Lamberton, Secretary. Invitations were sent to the Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Secretaries, and Chairmen of the Committees on Correspondence of all the Grand Lodges with which the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania holds fraternal relations; to the Grand Wardens, the Grand Treasurers, and two Past Grand Masters of those Jurisdictions which border on Pennsylvania; to the Master, Wardens, Treasurer, and Secretary of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, Virginia, once No. 39 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; to the Officers, Trustees, and Committees of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; to a number of distinguished Brethren; and to one specially selected representative of each Lodge in this Jurisdiction.

Under date of September the eighteenth, the following letter was sent to all the Lodges in Pennsylvania:

Introduction

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, F. & A. M.

CELEBRATION OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S INITIATION AS A FREEMASON, TO BE HELD AT PHILADELPHIA. ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER THE FIFTN,

A. D. 1902, A. L. 5902.

MARGINIO TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA, REPTEMBER 18, A. B. 1902, A. L. 1802.

To the Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of Lodge No.

Dear Sirs and Brethren:

The Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Brother George Washington into our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, (which occurred on November the fourth, A. D. 1752, A. L. 5752,) will be celebrated by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on November the Fifth, next.

The Grand Lodge, will be opened in Corinthian Hall, in the Mesonic Temple, Philadelphia, at twelve o'clock, noon. The Grand Master of Pennsylvania will make an address of welcome, to which

the Grand Master of Messachusetts will reply.

Brother Theodore Roosevelt, of Matinecock Lodge, No. 806, Oyster Bay, N. Y., expects to be present, and will make an address. Addresses on "Washington as a Mason", and "Washington as a Citizen", will be made by two of the Brethren; and greetings will be received from the visiting Grand Masters.

It is a matter of great regret that it is physically impossible for all members of Grand Lodge to be admitted to Corinthian Hall at this celebration, and it will be possible to accommodate only

the Officers, Trustees, Committees, and Gueste of Grand Lodge, and one Brother from each of the Lodges in the Jurisdiction.

It is the great desire of the Committee to whom the charge of the celebration was entrusted by Grand Lodge, that your Lodge thould be represented on an entrustration on account the contraction of the contraction should be represented, on so very interesting an occasion, by some member of the Lodge, WHO IS A MEMBER OF GRAND LODGE.

Your Lodge is requested to select such a Brother, and send his name to the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, not later than the day after your stated meeting in October, so that an invitation and a card of admission (WITHOUT WHICH NO BROTHER WILL BE ADMITTED TO TEMPLE ON NOVEMBER

THE FIFTH,) may be sent to him
The R. W. Grand Master hereby directs that your Secretary, in sending out the notices of your next stated meeting, shall notify the members that such representative will be selected at that meeting. Should your Lodge decide not to send a representative, notice of such action must be immediately forwarded to this office.

For the Committee,

Grand Master, Chairman

garl Seures

James M. Lamberton, Secretary.

Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

The invitation, which was engraved by the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, of Philadelphia, and the letter accompanying it, were as follows:

The Right Morshipful Grand Ladge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of

Free and Accepted Masons

of Pennsylvania

and Masonic Inrisdiction Thereunta Belanging.

(whose records show cardial relations with our illustrious Brother)

sends to you.through its Right Marshipful Grand Master, greeting

and a fraternal invitation to take part in its relebration of the

Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

mf the

Initiation of

Brother George Mushington into our Fraternity.

to be held ut the Musonic Temple in the City of Philadelphia on Meducaday, November the fifth, A. A. 1902. A. I. 5902 at twelve o'clock, noon.

Edgar A. Tennis Grand Master.

An early answer is requested.

Introduction

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, F. & A. M.

CELEBRATION OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF

Washington's Initiation as a Freemason.

TO BE HELD AT PHILADRLPHIA, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER THE FIFTH, A.D. 1902, A.L. 5902.

THE GRAND LODGE WILL BE OPENED IN CORINTHIAN HALL, IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE, CORNER OF BROAD AND FILBERT STREETS, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.

Brother Edgar A. Tennis, R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania, will make an address of welcome, to which Brother Charles T. Gallagher, M. W. Grand Master of Massachusetts, will reply.

Brother Theodore Roosevelt, of Matinecock Lodge, No. 806, Oyster Bay, N. Y., Will make an address; and Brother Stewart L. Woodford, Past Master of Continental Lodge, No. 287, New York, will deliver an oration on "Washington as a Citizen," and Brother James M. Lamberton, Past Master of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Harrisburg, Pa., one on "Washington as a Freemason."

GREETINGS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM THE VISITING M. W. GRAND MASTERS.

A BANQUET WILL BE SERVED IN THE BANQUETING HALL AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M., AND A TABLE LODGE WILL BE OPENED.

YOUR PROMPT ACCEPTANCE, NOT LATER THAN OCTOBER 20TH, ADDRESSED TO BROTHER EDGAR A. TENNIS, R. W. GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA, IS REQUESTED; AND A CARD OF ADMISSION, WITHOUT WHICH NO BROTHER WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE TEMPLE ON NOVEMBER THE FIFTH, WILL BE SENT TO YOU.

MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER 4TH, A.D. 1902, A.L. 5902.

Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

The card of admission to the Temple (being different in color according to the place designated,—i.e, the Grand Master's office, Renaissance, Egyptian, or Corinthian Hall,—to which the Brother was to go, and the wearing of appropriate jewel and apron being required of the Brethren of this Jurisdiction), and the accompanying letter to guests and the specially selected representatives of the Lodges (the directions corresponding with those on the card), were as follows:

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, F. & A. M.
CLIJIBRAIDS OF THE SESQUE-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF
WASHINGTON'S INITIATION AS A PREENIASON,
TO BE HELD AT PHILADED-HILA, O. 1902, A. L. 2002.

ADMIT TO MASONIC TEMPLE

THE TOMASONIC TEMPLE

THE TOMASONIC TEMPLE

MASONIC DRESS, GLACK CAPTIES HAM A NECTULE AND WHITE GLOVIS AND
APPROPRIATE JINEL AND APPROXICE EXPECTED.

MO REPUBLISHED AND ADMITTED TO THE TEMPLE APPROXICE HAM A N. OR
VINER JINEL AND ADMITTED TO THE TEMPLE APPROXICE HAM A N. OR
VINER JINEL AND ADMITTED TO THE TEMPLE APPROXICE HAM A N. OR
VINER JINEL AND ADMITTED TO THE HAMPSE APPER 1100 A. M., OR
VINER JINEL AND REPET DOOR AND ADJURE BEST.

THIS CARD MEST BE GIVEN UP TO THE ASSESSED BEST.

NOT TRANSFERANDE.

NOT TRANSFERANDE.

VISITOR TO GRAND LODGE OF PENNSVEY AND

NAME OF LORGE.

MATINECOCK

MOMBER OF LODGE.

SO 6

LOCATION OF LODGE:

MEN York

ARRESTED OF LODGE.

MEN YORK

Introduction

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. F. & A. M.

CELEBRATION OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF

WASHINGTON'S INITIATION AS A FREEMASON,

TO BE EELD AT PHILADELPHIA, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER THE FIFTH, A. D. 1902, A. L. 5902.

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, October, A. D. 1902, A. L. 5902:

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have the pleasure of enclosing a card (without which, admission may not be obtained) to the Masonic Temple, corner of Broad and Filbert Streets, for Wednesday, November the fifth.

Please present it at the Broad Street entrance, and, after being properly vouched for, proceed to the Grand Master's office on the left.

No Brother will be admitted after 11.30

o'clock, A. M.

Masonic dress (black clothes, black necktie and white gloves) and appropriate jewel and apron, will be expected.

I enclose also a card of admission to the

banquet.

If, for any reason, it becomes necessary for you to withdraw your acceptance, please notify me AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

To avoid mistakes, kindly acknowledge the receipt of this letter and its enclosures.

A committee will be at the Masonic Temple, Tuesday evening, November the fourth, from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Wednesday morning, from 9 to 11 o'clock, for the purpose of examining Brethren not vouched for.

The R. W. Grand Master will be pleased to see you at the Temple on Tuesday evening.

Fraternally yours,

Enclosures.

I hid amberton Scoretary

Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, F. & A. M. CELEBBATION OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S INITIATION AS A FREEMASON, TO BE HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER THE

FIFTH, A.D. 1902, A.L. 5902.

THE GRAND LODGE WILL BE OPENED IN CORINTHIAN HALL, IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE, CORNER OF BROAD AND FILEERT STREETS, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.

BROTHER EDGAR A. TENNIS, R. W. GRAND MASTER OF PENNSYLVANIA, WILL MAKE AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME, TO WHICH BROTHER CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, M. W. GRAND MASTER OF MASSACHUSETTS, WILL REPLY.

BROTHER THEODORE ROOSEVELT, OF MATINECOCK LODGE, NO. 806, OYSTER BAY, N. Y., WILL MAKE AN ADDRESS; AND BROTHER STEWART L. WOODFORD, PAST MASTER OF CONTINENTAL LODGE, NO. 287, NEW YORK, WILL DELIVER AN ORATION ON "WASHINGTON AS A CITIZEN," AND BROTHER JAMES M. LAMBERTON, PAST MASTER OF PERSEVERANCE LODGE, NO. 21, HARRISBURG, PA., ONE ON "WASHINGTON AS A FREEMASON."

GREETINGS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM THE YISITING M. W. GRAND MASTERS.

A CARD, WITHOUT WHICH ADMISSION MAY NOT BE OBTAINED TO THE MASONIC TEMPLE, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, IS HEREWITH ENCLOSED. PRESENT IT AT THE FILBERT STREET ENTRANCE, AND, AFTER BEING PROPERLY YOUCHED FOR, GO BY THE SOUTH CORRIDOR TO THE ELEVATORS AND STAIRS, AND UP TO THE CORINTHIAN HALL, IN FRONT ON THE RIGHT.

MASONIC DRESS (BLACK CLOTHES, BLACK NECKTIE, AND WHITE GLOVES), AND APPROPRIATE JEWEL (SUSPENDED BY A BLUE RIBBON TO BE WORN ON THE LEFT LAPEL OF THE COAT), WILL BE REQUIRED. NO BROTHER WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE TEMPLE AFTER 11.30 A.M., OR WITHOUT CARD.

A CARD OF ADMISSION TO BANQUET ALSO IS ENCLOSED.

IF, FOR ANY REASON, IT BECOMES NECESSARY FOR YOU TO WITHDRAW YOUR ACCEPTANCE, PLEASE NOTIFY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE, BROTHER JAMES M. LAMBERTON, MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA. A COMMITTEE WILL BE AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE ON TUESDAY EVENING FROM 7 TO 10 O'CLOCK, AND ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, FROM 9 TO 11 O'CLOCK, FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXAMINING BRETHREN NOT VOUCHED FOR.

THE DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS WILL BE NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO VOUCH FOR BRETHREN.

MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER, A.D. 1902, A.L. 5902.

Introduction

The arrangement of Corinthian Hall and the seating of the Brethren were intrusted to the Committee on Temple, Brothers William J. Kelly, R. W. Past Grand Master; Hibbert P. John, James B. Duffy, G. Ellwood Wagner, and Z. Taylor Rickards, who discharged their duty admirably.

Brother George J. Vandegrift, the Supervisor of the Temple, rendered most efficient and willing assistance.

Grand Tyler Brother Howard March, who is also Private Secretary to the Grand Master, answered the innumerable demands made upon him with the utmost courtesy and good nature.

The Committee on Printing and Publishing, Brothers M. RICHARDS MUCKLÉ, WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, T. DARLINGTON BUCKWALTER, WILLIAM D. McElroy, and Alton G. Scholl, co-operating with the Sesquicentennial Committee, arranged with Mr. Samuel Sartain to engrave the portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart. (See frontispiece.)

The following folded card of directions was prepared for the information of the Brethren:

Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

F. & A. M.

DIRECTORY

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF TRE

INITIATION

OF

BROTHER GEORGE WASHINGTON

NOVEMBER 5, 1902.

5752

5909

IONIC HALL

SECOND FLOOR REAR, SOUTH SIDE OF TEMPLE.

Trustees of Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

- " Girard Bequest.
 " Title to Masonic Temple.
- " Thomas R. Patton
 - Memorial Charity Fund.

" Stephen Taylor Bequest. Commissioners of Sinking Fund. Members of Lodges Nos. 301 to 473, inclusive.

NORMAN HALL SECOND FLOOR REAR, NORTH SIDE OF TEMPLE.

Committee on Appeals,
"Finance,
"Correspondence.

- " By-Laws.
- " Printing and Publishing. Members of Lodges Nos. 474 to 624, inclusive.

EGYPTIAN HALL SECOND FLOOR REAR, CENTRE.

Grand Chaplains. District Deputy Grand Masters. Committee on Library. St. John's Lodge, No. 1, New York. Potomac Lodge, No. 5, D. C. Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, Va. Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, Va.

ROOM RAS BEEN PROVIDED TO DEPOSIT YOUR HATS AND COATS AS FOLLOWS:

GRAND MASTER'S ROOM.

FIRST FLOOR FRONT, NORTH SIDE OF TEMPLE.

Grand Lodge Officers (except District Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Chaplains).

Past Grand Masters of Pennsylvania.

Visiting Grand Masters of other Jurisdictions.

ORIENTAL HALL

FIRST FLOOR REAR, NORTH SIDE OF TEMPLE.

Members of Lodges Nos. 2 to 300 inclusive.

RENAISSANCE HALL

SECOND FLOOR FRONT, SOUTH SIDE OF TEMPLE.

Grand Officers and Guests from other Jurisdictions.

IN THE REAR RALLWAY AN EXHIBITION IS GIVEN OF WASHINGTON BELICS AND

ARTICLES PECULIAR TO RIS TIME.



MASONIC TEMPLE,

PHILADELPHIA

THE CELEBRATION

Wednesday, November the fifth, was a fine autumn day, clear and mild.

Soon after nine A.M. the Brethren began to assemble. The usual seat of the Grand Master in the Corinthian Hall was removed, and its place was taken by a chair once used by Washington, and now kindly loaned by the City Councils of Philadelphia, and brought from Independence Hall. (See page 339, No. 372.) On the right and left of this chair were chairs for the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania. In the rear on a raised platform were seats for the distinguished visiting Brethren.

On the floor, immediately in front of the Grand Master's station, was a purple-covered stand, upon which were placed a number of most interesting Washington relics and photographs, which are described below at pages 198–201. A few feet in front of this stand was a white marble bust of Washington, after Houdon, on a marble pedestal. Immediately in front of the Grand Master's pedestal was the Lafayette-Washington apron, while on the pedestal itself rested the gavel used by Washington when he laid the cornerstone of the National Capitol, at Washington, D. C.

Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

A special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad brought to Philadelphia Brother Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, arriving at Broad Street Station at 11.16 a.m. The President was accompanied by Brother William Loeb, Jr., Assistant Secretary to the President, Brother John W. Vrooman, M. W. Past Grand Master of New York, and Dr. George A. Lung, U.S.N., the President's physician.

The Sesqui-centennial Committee boarded the private car "Mayflower," and greeted the President and his party; they then escorted him through the station to the entrance at the corner of Market and Fifteenth Streets, where carriages and an escort of mounted police were in waiting. The space from Fifteenth Street to the Temple was roped off, and a large crowd lined the sidewalks to greet the President. The President, Grand Master Tennis, Deputy Grand Master Brown, and Brother Loeb occupied the first carriage.

On arriving at the Temple, Brother ROOSEVELT held a reception in the Grand Master's office, and then examined the Loan Collection of Washingtoniana.

Brother ROOSEVELT was presented with a Grand Lodge apron (a Master Mason's apron with "Grand Lodge" on the flap), having on the lining the following inscription:

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania F. & A. M.

Sesqui-centennial Anniversary
of the Initiation of

Bro. George Washington 5752 5902

November 5, 1902

Presented to

Bro. Cheodore Roosevelt

Ø

Matinecock Lodge, No. 806, F. & A. M.
New York

A gold Sesqui-centennial medal, set in a neat case, having the following inscription: "Presented to Bro. Theodore Roosevelt by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. & A. M., November 5th, 1902," was also given to Brother Roosevelt.

Shortly before twelve o'clock, when about five hundred and fifty Brethren had assembled in Corinthian Hall, the procession entered.

The following was the Order of Procession:

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. & A. M.

CELEBRATION OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF Washington's Initiation as a Freemason Held in the MASONIC TEMPLE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER THE FIFTH, A. D. 1902, A. L. 5902.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

FIRST PROCESSION.

To be formed in the Egyptian Hall.

Assistant Grand Marshal:
Bro. WILLIAM J. DIEHL.

Deputation from Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, Fredericksburg, Va., Bringing the Washington Initiation Bible:

Bro. William H. Hurkamp, W. M. Bro. A. Randolph Howard, J. W. Bro. Maurice Hirsh, S. W. Bro. S. J. Quinn, Sec'y.

Deputation from Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, Alexandria, Va. formerly No. 39, Pennsylvania:

Bro. John F. Birrell, W. M. Bro. Robert W. Arnold, S. W. Bro. Harry F. Charles, J. W.

Deputation from Potomac Lodge, No. 5, Washington, D. C., Bringing the Washington Gavel:

REV. Bro. STANLEY BILLHEIMER, W. M. Bro. CHARLES T. LINDSEY, S. D Bro. Henry G. Wagner.

> Deputation from St. John's Lodge, No. 1, New York, Bringing the Washington Inauguration Bible:

Bro. George H. Phillips, P. M.

BRO. GEORGE T. MONTGOMERY.

Bro. Frank W. Silkman, S. W.

Bro. Alexander R. Corbet, Sec'y.

District Deputy Grand Masters:

BRO. JOHN W. LANSINGER.

BRO. SAMUEL M. GOODYEAR.

BRO. JUDSON ARMOR.

Bro. Joseph W. Day.

BRO. WILLIAM J. TRANSUE.

Bro. MATTHEW M. MACMILLAN.

BRO. THOMAS F. WELLS.

BRO, JAMES A. PUGH.

Bro. Boyd G. Steel.

Bro. David A. Sawdey.

Bro. Walter D. Clark.

Bro. WILLIAM M. HAMILTON.

Bro. John S. Sell.

BRO. ALEXANDER ELLIOTT.

BRO. JOHN D. GOFF.

BRO. SAMUEL HAMILTON.

BRO. WILLIAM L. GORGAS.

BRO. GEORGE H. SHIRK.

Bro. Thaddeus S. Adle.

Bro. Charles S. Vandegrift.

BRO. DAVID S. BACHMAN.

Bro. WILLIAM D. WHITE.

BRO. WENTWORTH D. VEDDER.

Bro. Ezra C. Doty.

Bro. John J. Jones.

Bro. Wilson I. Fleming.

BRO. WILLIAM B. MEREDITH.

Bro. JAMES W. McDowell.

Bro. George H. Quaill.

Bro. John W. Farnsworth.

Bro. Frank C. O'Rourke.

BRO. GEORGE D. PETERS.

Grand Chaplains:

REV. BRO. JOHN S. J. McConnell, D.D. REV. BRO. CHARLES M. STOCK, D.D.

REV. BRO. J. GRAY BOLTON, D.D.

REV. BRO. WILLIAM B. CHALFANT, D.D. REV. BRO. CHARLES H. BOND.

REV. Bro. RICHARD H. WHARTON.

REV. BRO. GEO.W. MACLAUGHLIN, D.D. REV. BRO. FRANK B. LYNCH, D.D.

Assistant Grand Tyler:

BRO. JOHN PETER McBEAN.

SECOND PROCESSION.

To be formed in the Renaissance Hall.

Assistant Grand Marshal: BRO. GEORGE D. MOORE.

Grand Officers and Guests from Sister Grand Lodges.

ARIZONA.

Bro. Benjamin Titus, M. W. Past Grand Master.

ARKANSAS.

Bro. GEORGE H. LEE, D. D. G. Master, Eighth District.

CONNECTICUT.

Bro. Leon M. Woodford, R. W. Deputy Grand Master. Bro. John H. Barlow, M. W. Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE.

BRO. CHARLES H. MAULL,

R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

BRO. ISAAC A. WARREN,

R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

Bro. Benjamin F. Bartram,

R. W. Grand Secretary.

Bro. J. HARMER RILE,

M. W. Past Grand Master.

Bro. Walter S. Letherbury, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

BRO. WILLIAM L. HAMANN,

R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Bro. Geo. Massey Jones.

M. W. Past Grand Master.

REV. BRO. LEWIS H. JACKSON,

Chairman, Com. on Correspondence.

BRO. LEWIS B. MORROW,

R. W. Past Grand Treasurer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bro. George H. Walker, R. W. Deputy Grand Master. Bro. George W. Baird, Chairman, Com. on Correspondence.

MARYLAND.

Bro. J. CLEMENT CLARK,

BRO. PETER E. TOME.

R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

R. W. Grand Treasurer.

BRO. JOHN M. CARTER, M. W. Past Grand Master.

NEBRASKA.

Bro. Frank E. Bullard, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

NEW JERSEY.

Bro. John H. Wilkins,

R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Bro. Walter Chandler,

R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

Bro. Charles H. Mann,

M. W. Past Grand Master.

Bro. Josiah W. Ewan,

M. W. Past Grand Master.

Bro. Benj. F. Wakefield, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

Bro. Thomas H. R. Redway,

R. W. Grand Secretary.

BRO. CHARLES BELCHER,

M. W. Past Grand Master and

Chairman, Com. on Correspondence.

NEW YORK.

Bro. John W. Vrooman, M. W. Past Grand Master.

RT. REV. BRO. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Past Grand Chaplain.

Bro. WILLIAM L. SWAN, P. M., Matinecock Lodge, No. 806, Oyster BRO. WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,

Wadsworth Lodge, No. 417, Albany.

OHIO.

Bro. Orion P. Speera, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Bay.

Bro. Jacob H. Bromwell,

R. W. Grand Secretary.

QUEBEC.

Bro. Edward T. D. Chambers, M. W. Past Grand Master and Chairman, Com. on Correspondence.

TENNESSEE.

Bro. HENRY H. INGERSOLL, Chairman, Com. on Correspondence.

VERMONT.

BRO. EVERETT C. BENTON.

VIRGINIA.

Bro. Kosciusko Kemper, R. W. Grand Junior Warden.

Assistant Grand Tyler:

BRO. DANIEL W. HUTCHIN.

THIRD PROCESSION.

To be formed in the Office of the R. W. Grand Master.

When this Procession reaches the entrance to the Corinthian Hall, it will halt, open ranks to the right and left, facing inward, and the Officers and Guests of the Grand Lodge in reverse order will pass through to the East.

Grand Marshal:

BRO. GEORGE B. WELLS.

Grand Tyler:
Bro. Howard March

Grand Pursuivant:

Bro. J. HENRY WILLIAMS.

Grand Stewards:

BRO. McCluney Radcliffe.

BRO. GEORGE A. HOWE.

Junior Grand Deacon:

Senior Grand Deacon:

Bro. John L. Kinsey.

Bro. Charles M. Swain.

Grand Chaplains:

REV. Bro. James W. Robins, D.D. Rt. Rev. Bro. Cortlandt Whitehead,

REV. BRO. CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD, D.D.

Deputy Grand Secretary:

Bro. John A. Perry.

Orators of the Day:

BRO. JAMES M. LAMBERTON.

BRO. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Visiting M. W. Grand Masters:

BRO. HARRY H. MYERS,

M. W. G. M. of Arkansas.

BRO. HARRY J. GUTHRIE,

M. W. G. M. of Delaware.

Bro. DAVID F. MASON,

M. W. G. M. of Idaho.

Bro. Charles T. Gallagher,

M. W. G. M. of Massachusetts.

Bro. W. HOLT APGAB,

M. W. G. M. of New Jersey.

BRO. ARTHUR C. WHEELER,

M. W. G. M. of Connecticut.

BRO. MAX MYERHARDT,

M. W. G. M. of Georgia.

Bro. Thomas J. Shryock,

M. W. G. M. of Maryland.

Bro. John C. Yocum,

M. W. G. M. of Missouri.

Bro. WILLIAM R. ELLIS,

M. W. G. M. of Prince Edward Island.

Bro. H. OSCAR KERNS, M. W. G. M. of Virginia.

R. W. Past Grand Masters:

BRO. GEORGE E. WAGNER.

BRO. MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON.

Bro. Conrad B. DAY.

BRO. WILLIAM J. KELLY.

BRO. MICHAEL ARNOLD.

BRO. SAMUEL B. DICK.

BRO. SAMUEL C. PERKINS.

BRO. WILLIAM A. SINN,

R. W. Grand Secretary.

BRO. GEORGE B. ORLADY,

R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

BRO. JAMES W. BROWN,

R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

BRO. EDGAR A. TENNIS,

R. W. Grand Master.

BRO. THOMAS R. PATTON,

R. W. Grand Treasurer. BRO. GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR.,

R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

His Excellency

BRO. WILLIAM A. STONE,

Governor of Pennsylvania.

His Excellency

BRO. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

President of the United States.

BRO. ROBERT J. LINDEN, Grand Sword Bearer.

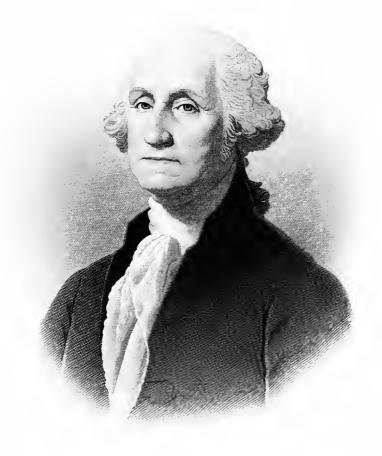
After the close of the Grand Lodge, the Third Procession will withdraw in the same order in which it entered, and retire to the place from which it set out.

Owing to a fog in New York harbor, a number of visiting Grand Officers did not arrive in time to take part in the procession; and a few, at the last minute, were unable to be present.

As the Officers and Guests of the Grand Lodge entered, the Orchestra played the march from *The Prophet*.

The programme of the exercises in Grand Lodge, fastened together with purple ribbon and inclosed in a white envelope (made by Messrs. Loughead & Co., of Philadelphia), was as follows:

A.D. 1752 NOVEMBER THE FOURTH A.L. 5752



A.D. 1902 NOVEMBER THE FIFTH A.L. 5902

CELEBRATION

OF THE

Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

OF THE INITIATION OF

Brother George Washington

INTO

The Fraternity of Freemasons

BY

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE

Of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

And Masonic Jurisdiction Thereunto Belonging

HELD IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

On Wednesday, November the Fifth, A. D. 1902, A. L. 5902

At 12 O'clock, Noon

PROGRAMME

- MUSIC March from The Prophet . ORCHESTRA
 Entrance of the Officers and Guests of the Grand Lodge
- 2. OPENING OF THE GRAND LODGE
- 3. PRAYER . REV. BROTHER JAMES W. ROBINS, D. D. Grand Chaplain
- 4. MUSIC Old Hundredth .

ALL THE BRETHREN

With one consent let all the earth
To GOD their cheerful voices raise;
Glad homage pay with awful mirth,
And sing before Him songs of praise.

Convinced that He is GOD alone, From Whom both we and all proceed; We, whom He chooses for His own, The flock that He youchsafes to feed.

For He's the Lord, supremely good, His mercy is forever sure; His truth, which always firmly stood, To endless ages shall endure.

5. ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BROTHER EDGAR A. TENNIS R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania

6. REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE VISITING GRAND OFFICERS

BROTHER CHARLES T. GALLAGHER

M. W. Grand Master of Massachusetts

7. MUSIC The Palms

ORCHESTRA

8. ADDRESS

BROTHER THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Matinecock Lodge, No. 806,
Oyster Bay, N. Y.
President of the United States

Hallelujah! Hallelujah! For the Lord GOD Omnipotent reigneth, The kingdom of this world is become The kingdom of our Lord, And He shall reign forever and ever, King of kings, and Lord of lords. Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

10. ORATION Washington as a Freemason

BROTHER JAMES M. LAMBERTON, P. M. Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Harrisburg

11. MUSIC The President's March

ALL THE BRETHREN

Hail COLUMBIA! happy land;
Hail ye HEROES, Heav'n-born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's caufe,
Who fought and bled in freedom's caufe,
And when the ftorm of war was gone,
Enjoy'd the peace your valor won.
Let INDEPENDENCE be our boaft,
Ever mindful what it coft,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the fkies.

Firm—united—let us be,

Firm—united—lel us be, Rallying round our liberty; As a band of brothers joun'd, Peace and fafety we fhall find.

IMMORTAL PATRIOTS! rife once more, Defend your rights, defend your flore, Let no rude foe with impious hand, Let no rude foe with impious hand, Invade the fhrine where sacred lies, Of toil and blood the well-earn'd prize. While offering peace, (incere and juft, In Heaven we place a manly truft, That truth and juftice will prevail, And every fcheme of bondage fail.

Firm—umited, etc.

Sound, found the trump of Fame,
Let WASHINGTON'S great name,
Ring thro' the world with loud applaufe,
Ring thro' the world with loud applaufe,
Let every clime to Freedom dear,
Liften with a joyful ear!
With equal ikill, with Godlike power,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with eafe
The happier times of honeft Peace.
Firm—united, etc.

Behold the CHIEF WHO NOW COMMANDS, Once more to ferve his country, ftands!

The Rock on which the ftorm will beat, The Rock on which the ftorm will beat, But arm'd in virtue, firm and true, His hopes are fixed on Heav'n and YOU. When Hope was finking in difmay, And glooms obfcur'd Columbia's day, His fteady mind, from changes free, Resolv'd on Death or Liberty.

Firm—united, etc.

Joseph Hopkinson, Philadelphia, April 25, 1798.

12. ORATION Washington as a Citizen

BROTHER STEWART L. WOODFORD, P. M. Continental Lodge, No. 287,
New York

13. MUSIC America

ALL THE BRETHREN

Hail, Masonry divine!
Glory of ages, shine,
Long may'st thou reign;
Wher'er thy Lodges stand,
May they have great command,
And always grace the land,
Thou art divine!

Great fabrics still arise, And grace the azure skies, Great are thy schemes; Thy noble orders are Matchless beyond compare; No art with thee can share, Thou art divine!

Hiram the Architect,
Did all the Craft direct
How they should build;
Solomon, great Israel's king,
Did mighty blessings bring,
And left us room to sing
Hail, Royal Art!

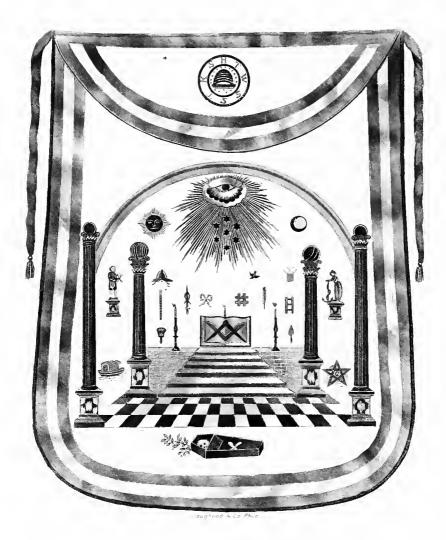
14. GREETINGS FROM THE VISITING M. W. GRAND MASTERS

- 15. CLOSING OF THE GRAND LODGE
- 16. PRAYER . RT. REV. BRO. CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD, D. D. Grand Chaplain
- 17. MUSIC March from Tannhäuser . . ORCHESTRA Withdrawal of the Officers and Guests of the Grand Lodge.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

BROTHER EDGAR A. TENNIS, R. W. Grand Master

- " JAMES W. BROWN, R. W. Deputy Grand Master
- " GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR., R. W. Senior Grand
 Warden
- " GEORGE B. ORLADY, R. W. Junior Grand Warden
- " THOMAS R. PATTON, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
- " WILLIAM A. SINN, R. W. Grand Secretary
- " CONRAD B, DAY, R. W. Past Grand Master
- " WILLIAM J. KELLY, R. W. Past Grand Master.
- ' GEORGE E. WAGNER, R. W. Past Grand Master
- " JAMES M. LAMBERTON, P. M. Lodge No. 21
- " GEORGE D. MOORE, P. M. Lodge No. 106.
- " WILLIAM J. DIEHL, P. M. Lodge No. 321.



WASHINGTON'S APRON
PRESENTED BY BROTHER LAFAYETTE
PROPERTY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION,

Held at Philadelphia, November 5, A.D. 1902, A.L. 5902.

*

PRESENT:

	FRES	4N 1:
Bro.	EDGAR A. TENNIS Lamberton, No. 371, Thompsontown.	R. W. Grand Master.
"	JAMES W. BROWN Hailman, No. 321, Pittsburgh.	R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
"	GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR. Washington, No. 59, Philadelphia.	R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
"	GEORGE B. ORLADY Mount Moriah, No. 300, Huntingdon.	R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
"	THOMAS R. PATTON Union, No. 121, Philadelphia.	R. W. Grand Treasurer.
"	WILLIAM A. SINN Montgomery, No. 19, Philadelphia.	R. W. Grand Secretary.
"	JOHN A. PERRY Integrity, No. 187, Philadelphia.	Deputy Grand Secretary.
"	SAMUEL C. PERKINS Columbia, No. 91, Philadelphia.	
"	SAMUEL B. DICK Lodge No. 408, Meadville.	
"	CONRAD B. DAY Harmony, No. 52, Philadelphia.	
• • •	MICHAEL ARNOLD Rising Star, No. 126, Philadelphia.	R. W. Past Grand Masters.
"	MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON Lodge of the Craft, No. 433, New Castle.	
"	WILLIAM J. KELLY Washington, No. 59, Philadelphia.	
"	GEORGE E. WAGNER	

Harmony, No. 52, Philadelphia.

Bro.	JOHN W. LANSINGER Lodge No. 43, Lancaster.
"	WILLIAM L. GORGAS Perseverance, No. 21, Harrisburg.
"	SAMUEL M. GOODYEAR . Cumberland Star, No. 197, Carlisle.
	GEORGE H. SHIRK Patmos, No. 348, Hanover.
"	JUDSON ARMOR Williamson, No. 309, Downingtown.
ιι	THADDEUS S. ADLE Charity, No. 190, Norristown.
u	JOSEPH W. DAY Chandler, No. 227, Reading.
"	CHARLES S. VANDEGRIFT. Bristol, No. 25, Bristol.
	WILLIAM J. TRANSUE Portland, No. 311, Portland.
"	DAVID S. BACHMAN Porter, No. 284, Catasauqua.
"	MATTHEW M. MACMILLAN Mahanoy City, No. 357, Mahanoy City.
"	WILLIAM D. WHITE Landmark, No. 442, Wilkes-Barre.
"	WENTWORTH D. VEDDER. Friendship, No. 247, Mansfield.
"	JAMES A. PUGH Ivy, No. 397, Williamsport.
ιι	EZRA C. DOTY Union, No. 324, Mifflintown.
"	BOYD G. STEEL Mountain, No. 281, Altoona.
ιι	WILSON I. FLEMING Bellefonte, No. 268, Bellefonte.
ιι	DAVID A. SAWDEY Perry, No. 392, Erie.
"	Walter D. Clark Lodge of the Craft, No. 433, New Castle.

District Deputy Grand Masters.

Bro.	WILLIAM B. MEREDITH
Dro.	Kittanning, No. 244, Kittanning.
"	WILLIAM M. HAMILTON.
	Crescent, No. 576, Pittsburgh.
"	JAMES W. McDowell .
"	Washington, No. 164, Washington.
	JOHN S. SELL
"	GEORGE H. QUAILL Bellevue, No. 530, Bellevue.
"	ALEXANDER ELLIOTT Mount Moriah, No. 300, Huntingdon.
"	JOHN W. FARNSWORTH . Mahoning, No. 516, Danville.
"	JOHN D. GOFF Chester, No. 236, Chester.
"	FRANK C. O'ROURKE Union, No. 259, New Brighton.
"	SAMUEL HAMILTON
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Special Committee on Examination.

The following Brethren, members of and visitors to Grand Lodge, representing three hundred and fortyone Lodges, were present, the name of the Brother

specially selected to represent each Lodge at this celebration being placed first and marked with an asterisk, and the Past Masters being arranged according to seniority:

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- * " John P. Kline, P.M., Perkiomen, No. 595, East Greenville.
- * " IRVIN Y. BARINGER, W.M., MacCalla, No. 596, Sellersville.
- * " CHARLES S. SEAMANS, P.M., Green Ridge, No. 597, Scranton.
- * " LORENZO G. NAIL, P.M., Elwood, No. 599, Elwood City.
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- * " Henry E. Seltz, P.M., Galeton, No. 602, Galeton.
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- Bro. Henry Hillier, E. Coppée Mitchell, No. 605, Philadelphia.
- * " C. Sheble Brown, W.M., Radiant Star, No. 606, Philadelphia.
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 - " WILLIAM NEELY, P.M., Olivet, No. 607, Philadelphia.
 - " FRED R. DAVIS, Olivet, No. 607, Philadelphia.
 - " E. LAURENCE FELL, Olivet, No. 607, Philadelphia.
- * " John D. Mars, P.M., Joppa, No. 608, Pittsburgh.
- * "Frank Jarrett, P.M., Progress, No. 609, Philadelphia.
- * " J. BIRD MOYER, W.M., University, No. 610, Philadelphia.
- " George W. Kendrick, 3d, P.M., University, No. 610, Philadelphia.
 - " MURDOCK KENDRICK, P.M., University, No. 610, Philadelphia.
 - " WILLIAM H. FELTON, University, No. 610, Philadelphia.
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 - " CHARLES E. WOLBERT, University, No. 610, Philadelphia.
- * " John W. Bischoff, P.M., Arbutus, No. 611, Freeland.
- * "OTTO T. MAROWSKY, P.M., Tyrian, No. 612, Wilmerding.
- * " John F. Laird, P.M., Charleroi, No. 615, Charleroi.
- * " CLARK W. Brown, P.M., Hiram, No. 616, Altoona.
- * " MILTON E. UNCAPHER, P.M., Kiskiminetas, No, 617, Vandergrift.
- * " JOHN F. STETLER, S.W., Middleburg, No. 619, Middleburg.
- * "OLIVER F. LENHARDT, W.M., Norristown, No. 620, Norristown.
- * " IRA E. SEIDLE, W.M., Lehighton, No. 621, Lehighton.
- * "Frank Huth, W.M., Whitfield, No. 622, Nazareth.
- * " CHARLES B. RUCH, W.M., Sunset, No. 623, Washington.
- * " JOSEPH B. ALLOWAY, W.M., Henry W. Williams, No. 624, Philadelphia.
- * " John T. Brittingham, W.M., Concord, No. 625, Concord-ville.
 - " ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, unaffiliated.

The following Brethren from other Jurisdictions were present:

- Bro. J. RIDGWAY FELL, P.M., Trenton, No. 5, Trenton, New Jersey.
 - " WILLIAM G. Moore, W.M., Haddonfield, No. 130, Haddonfield, New Jersey.
 - " HENRY D. MOORE, P.M., Haddonfield, No. 130, Haddonfield, New Jersey.
 - " CHARLES A. BEACH, Apollo, No. 13, Troy, New York.
 - " Frank David McLain, Old Erie, No. 3, Warren, Ohio.
 - " WILLIAM F. SCHENSLEY, St. Mark's, No. 102, Glasgow, Scotland.
 - " HENRY L. TURNER, P.M., Atlantic, No. 2, Norfolk, Virginia.
 - " Joseph Wilson Range, Temple, No. 42, Cheney, Washington.

Grand Lodge was honored by the presence of the following visiting Brethren:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

His Excellency Bro. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Matinecock, No. 806, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,

His Excellency Bro. WILLIAM A. STONE, Allegheny, No. 223, Allegheny City.

ARIZONA.

Bro. Benjamin Titus, Coronada, No. 8, Clifton, M. W. Past Grand Master.

ARKANSAS.

Bro. Harry H. Myers, Brinkley, No. 295, Brinkley, M. W. Grand Master.

CONNECTICUT.

Bro. ARTHUR C. WHEELER, st. John's, No. 6, Norwalk, M. W. Grand Master. Bro. Leon M. Woodford, Shepherd, No. 78, Naugatuck, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Bro. John H. Barlow, King Hiram, No 12, Derby, M. W. Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE

Bro. HARRY J. GUTHRIE, Lafayette, No. 14, Wilmington, M. W. Grand Master.

Bro. Walter S. Letherbury, Union, No. 5, Middletown, R. W. Senior Grand Warden,

Bro. WILLIAM L. HARMANN, Corinthian, No. 20, Wilmington, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Bro. J. HARMER RILE,
Temple, No. 11, Wilmington,
M. W. Past Grand Master.

Bro. Lewis B. Morrow,
Temple, No. 11, Wilmington,
R. W. Past Grand Treasurer.

Bro. CHARLES H. MAULL,

Jefferson, No. 15, Lewes,
R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Bro. ISAAC S. WARREN,
Gethsemane, No. 28, Reliance,
R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

Bro. Benjamin F. Bartram, Lafayette, No. 14, Wilmington, R. W. Grand Secretary.

Bro. George Massey Jones, Union, No. 7, Dover, M. W. Past Grand Master.

Rev. Bro. Lewis H. Jackson, Eureka, No. 23, Wilmington,

R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master and Chairman of Com. on Correspondence.

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Bro. GEORGE H. WALKER,
Hiram, No. 10, Washington,
R. W. Deputy Graud Master.

Bro. GEO. WASHINGTON BAIRD, Hope, No. 20, Washington,

M. W. Past Grand Master and Chairman of Com. on Foreign Correspondence.

Deputation from Potomac Lodge, No. 5, Washington.

Rev. Bro. Stanley Billheimer, Worshipful Master.

Bro. CHARLES T. LINDSEY, Senior Deacon.

Bro. HENRY G. WAGNER.

IDAHO.

Bro. DAVID F. MASON, Kootenal, No. 24, Cour d'Alene, M. W. Grand Master.

MARYLAND.

Bro. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Waverly, No. 152, Baltimore, M. W. Grand Master.

Bro. Peter E. Tome,
Patapsco, No. 183, Sparrow's Point,
R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Bro. J. CLEMENT CLARK,
Nanticoke, No. 172, Federalsburg,
R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

Bro. John M. Carter, Fidelity, No. 136, Baltimore, M. W. Past Grand Master.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bro. CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, St. Paul's, Boston, M. W. Grand Master.

MISSOURI.

Bro. John C. Yocum, Temple, No. 299, Kansas City, M. W. Grand Master.

NEBRASKA.

Bro. Frank E. Bullard, Platte Valley, No. 32, North Platte, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

NEW JERSEY.

Bro. W. Holt Apgar, Trenton, No. 5, Trenton, M. W. Grand Master.

Bro. BENJAMIN F. WAKEFIELD, Enterprise, No. 48, Jersey City, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

Bro. Thomas H. R. Redway, Union, No. 19, New Brunswick, R. W. Grand Secretary.

Bro. CHARLES H. BELCHER,
Newark, No. 7, Newark,
M. W. Past Grand Master and
Chairman of Com. on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. John H. Wilkins,
Oriental, No. 51, Newark,
R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Bro. WALTER CHANDLER,
Orient, No. 126, Elizabeth,
R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

Bro. CHARLES H. MANN, Haddonfield, No. 130, Haddonfield, M. W. Past Grand Master.

Bro. Josiah W. Ewan, Mount Holly, No. 14, Mount Holly, M. W. Past Grand Master.

Bro. J. Franklin Fort, Hope, No. 124, East Orange.

NEW YORK.

Bro. John W. Vrooman, Herkimer, No. 423, Herkimer, M. W. Past Grand Master. Rt. Rev. Bro. Henry Codman Potter, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Kane, No. 454, New York, Past Grand Chaplain.

Bro. Stewart L. Woodford, Formerly of Continental, No. 287, New York, Past Master. Bro. WILLIAM L. SWAN,
Matinecock, No. 806, Oyster Bay,
Past Master.

Bro. WILLIAM LOEB, JR., Wentworth, No. 417, Albany.

Deputation from St. John's Lodge, No. 1, New York.

Bro. Frank W. Silkman, Senior Warden. Bro. Alexander R. Corbet, Secretary.

Bro. George H. Phillips.
R. W. Past District Deputy Grand Master.

QUEBEC.

Bro. Edward T. D. Chambers, St. Andrew's, No. 6, Quebec, M. W. Past Grand Master and Chairman of Com. on Correspondence.

VERMONT.

Bro. EVERETT C. BENTON,
Benton, No. 88, Guild Hall,
District Deputy Grand Master, 16th District.

VIRGINIA.

Bro. H. OSCAR KERNS,
Peyton Coles, No. 54, Sntherlin,
M. W. Grand Master.

Bro. Kosciusko Kemper,
Alexandria-Washington, No. 22,
Alexandria,
R. W. Grand Junior Warden.

Deputation from Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, Fredericksburg.

Bro. WILLIAM H. HURCAMP, Worshipful Master. Bro. MAURICE HIRSH, Senior Warden.

Bro. Silvanus J. Quinn, Secretary.

Deputation from Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, Alexandria.

Bro. John F. Birrell, Worshipful Master. Bro. Robert W. Arnold, Senior Warden.

Bro. HENRY F. CHARLES, Junior Warden.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes P.M., the Right Worshipful Grand Master using the Washington gavel. The Chorus sang, "Hear our prayer, O Lord, we beseech Thee," and Grand Chaplain, Reverend Brother James W. Robins, D.D., offered the following

PRAYER

O Almighty and Eternal God, Supreme Architect of Heaven and Earth, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love Thee, and worthily magnify Thy Holy Name.

We come into Thy Presence acknowledging our dependence upon Thy goodness, and invoking Thy blessing upon our labor. Let the words of our lips and the meditation of our hearts be always acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our Strength and our Redeemer.

We bless Thy Holy Name for all those Thy servants, who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors: especially for him whom we this day commemorate. We thank Thee that, in Thy wise Providence, Thou didst grant to this Nation at its be-

ginning a man so fitted to be its Leader, its Guide, and its Protector, and to lay the foundations of free government in this land. May we ever venerate his name, imitate his virtues, and walk in the path of his example.

Bless, O Lord, our country; and grant that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. Especially regard with Thy favor the President of the United States, the Governor of this State, and all others in authority; and so rule their hearts that they, knowing whose ministers they are, may above all things seek Thy honor and glory; and that we, and all the people, duly considering whose authority they bear, may faithfully and obediently honor them, according to Thy blessed Word and ordinance.

We commend to Thee, O Lord, the Fraternity of Freemasons in this and all the Jurisdictions of this land, and throughout the world. May all the Brethren of the Craft be good men and true, and live in accordance with the principles of morality and religion which are taught within the Lodge!

Thou hast promised to those who are assembled in Thy Name that Thou wilt grant their requests: Fulfil now, O Lord and Great Master, for the sake of Thy Holy Name, the desires and petitions of Thy servants, as may be most expedient for them; granting us in this world knowledge of Thy truth, and in the world to come life everlasting.



Sugar A Servis P. M. Grandmaster

And now unto the King, Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, the only wise God, our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, for ever and ever. Amen.

The Chorus then sang the following

ODE TO THE GRAND MASTER

Hail! our Grand Master true,

We v come him this day:

To hi honor due,

We thren ever pay.

For bin all strength we ask,

To we perform his task;

God ble him while his life shall last,

The Brethren then sang, "With one consent let all the earth," to Old Hundredth.

With Lankful hearts we pray.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Edgar A. Tennis, delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

The introduction of Freemasonry into America and the birth of Washington had nearly a contemporaneous date. The annals of the Fraternity give no account of regularly organized Lodges in this country until the third decade of the eighteenth century, and in its second year George Washington was born.

For the record of his natal day we are indebted to

no heraldic college, no public register, but the old family Bible of his ancestors is still preserved, and there, in the handwriting of his mother, is found the date of February 11, 1732 (O.S.).

To Washington's mother has been also accorded, and is no doubt due, the credit of so directing the mental, moral, and religious character of his youth as to give an exalted tone to every action of his after life, and early in his history to fit him to pass through the Mystic Rites of Masonry, which he did in the presence of a chosen band of Brethren in Fredericksburg Lodge before he was yet twenty-one, and before they knew that the newly made Brother would win, in after years, a nation's honor, gratitude, and love; and that, when a century and a half had passed, the anniversary of his initiation would be celebrated as a national Masonic event; but the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, ever watchful and appreciative, resolved, at their Annual Grand Communication in December last, that inasmuch as "our records show cordial and fraternal relations with our illustrious Brother Washington, the foremost American citizen, and the first President of the United States," we "celebrate the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Initiation of George Washington into the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, with suitable ceremonies, in the Masonic Temple in the City of Philadelphia, and recommend similar celebrations by the Lodges throughout the Jurisdiction."

In accordance with that resolution we are assembled to-day, and I am happy in the privilege accorded me of welcoming to this anniversary occasion and to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, my Masonic Brethren who have come hither in response to our invitation.

Masonry regards all men as upon the level, and deems the son of the prince no better than the son of the peasant, unless he has personal qualities to make him pre-eminent. That Washington, the statesman, soldier, and Mason, possessed these qualities is accepted by all who have an eye to see, a heart to feel, and a mind to understand. To look upon such a character will be an inspiration for us to-day, and be prophetic of greater achievements in the sphere of human energy and moral endeavor.

It is also the part of wisdom for a fraternity to bring into closer contact with all its members the person of him who has served it by serving his nation and mankind, and to present to their conscientious regard one who, with imperial fulness, has been the embodiment of its principles and virtues in the home, the community, and the State.

The name Washington is embalmed not only in the history of the nation, but of mankind. His work, after the passing of years, is a potent force for the enrichment of humanity and the enlargement of political freedom. His influence is the property of the world, the legacy of all those who love liberty or who are struggling to attain the birthright of independence and broader citizenship.

But his fame is the sacred trust of Masonry. His name is inscribed on our imperishable records; it is written in letters of gold on our Royal Arch, and has been dowered and knighted with the enduring title of Brother and Companion.

In youth he trod the tessellated floor of the Temple and passed beyond the veils for fuller light; in maturer age he acknowledged the high relationship; and, in the strength and decline of years, he deemed it an honor to take part in the moral enterprises and solemnities of our society. Our Fraternity was to Washington a kindly refuge. He sought its calm retreat amid the anxieties and responsibilities of war and the administrations of government.

Its ministries of peace and brotherhood brought tranquillity to his troubled spirit, and loosened the burdens that weighed him down. It had in it the Temple towards which he ever turned and through whose opened veils there came a light to guide and a voice to hush discordant forces into the harmony of repose.

But besides the Temple of Peace there was also the Temple of Work. If he wielded the mallet to guide and control, he wielded the trowel to build up and cement the carved stones of the fair structure. On the field where battle had been fought, he raised a Lodge, a veritable tabernacle in the wilderness, to show that peace was the issue he sought. And when the long war was ended, and peace had come to the

land and the waves of human passion had stilled themselves into calm, he was Washington, the Brother in Masonry, no less than Washington, the Patriot and Soldier.

Sleeping under the shadow of a century, he is not dead, but walks a power through the land to inspire a higher patriotism, to call the citizens to a truer life, and to unite the people in one hope, in one destiny, and in the moral grandeur which shall make our nation endure until all nations shall blend in that kingdom of God which is immortal.

"He is not dead, whose glorious mind Lifts thine on high; To live in hearts we leave behind Is not to die."

Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, Napoleon; alas! how vain is the greatness of this world unaccompanied by that virtue which is taught in all the lessons of Freemasonry! How painful is the gift of genius if it be abused! Contrast the life-work of these giants with the Brother we delight to honor, and ask,—

"Shall the name of Washington ever be heard By a Freeman, and thrill not his breast? Is there one out of bondage that hails not the word As the Bethlehem Star of the West?"

While Masonry regards no man for his mere worldly wealth and honors, she does teach, as a cardinal civil

virtue, loyalty to the State, cheerful conformity to the government under which he lives, and dignified respect to the constitutional Executive of our State and of our common country. Honored as we are to-day by the presence of the Chief Executive of the nation founded by Washington, it is with peculiar pride that I assure him of the sympathy and moral weight of sixty thousand faithful, intelligent Masons, reaching from the Delaware to the Ohio of our Jurisdiction, and to pledge him their hearty co-operation to make his administration redound to the honor and glory of the people, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union.

We welcome him to this Temple, the home of the oldest Grand Lodge on the Western Hemisphere, and to the celebration of the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the initiation of his honored predecessor.

We appreciate the presence of the Chief Executive of our great Commonwealth, and welcome him on behalf of his Masonic constituency.

To the Grand Master of Virginia, the Jurisdiction of which Washington was a member, and the first Jurisdiction to charter a subordinate body; to the Grand Master of Massachusetts, the second Grand Lodge chartered by constituted authority of a Provincial Grand Master, and the first Jurisdiction to name a subordinate Lodge after Washington; to the Grand Master of New Jersey, the home of our first Provincial Grand Master; to the Grand Master of Dela-

ware, one of the smallest, numerically speaking, of our Jurisdictions, but generous in all other respects; to the Grand Master of Maryland, a Jurisdiction of our creating and of which we are justly proud; to the Grand Masters of each of the Jurisdictions represented, together with those accompanying you; to the several Committees bringing with them the Bible, gavel, etc., used by Washington; and, lastly, to the true and tried Brethren of our own Jurisdiction, I extend a most cordial, fraternal, and heartfelt welcome to our ceremonies.

Brother Charles T. Gallagher, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, made the following

REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE VISITING GRAND OFFICERS

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN, AND OUR HONORED GUEST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The cordial and hospitable welcome extended by you, Right Worshipful Sir, in behalf of your Grand Lodge to the representatives of Sister Grand Lodges, cannot fail to arouse in every heart a warmth of response that can be but ill concealed in the embarrassment of attempting to make expression in set form of words; and which, but for your interdiction of applause, would be so demonstrative as to make my response

seem tame, indeed. Within the memory of my own age, the hospitality of your State and this City of Brotherly Love, extended to the soldier from the North going forth to the victory or death of the Civil War, or returning from it with his shield, or borne on a bed of pain and suffering, has been proverbial, and made remembrance of you a household word in every soldier's family; the generous treatment accorded the people of this and other lands during the Centennial Exposition of 1876 is within the memory of all, while the fraternal greetings and knightly courtesies invoked by repeated pilgrimages to your shrine are still warm in the memories of the Craft, and give to your Jurisdiction pre-eminently the right to welcome Masons and Masonry at so important an anniversary as this. not alone the felicity and character of your reception, but also the high standard adopted and maintained in your Jurisdiction in Masonic matters, its reverence of the Landmarks, its ritual, its principles, its traditions, and its history, warrant abundantly the opinion that all feel who have accepted, in such generous numbers, the invitation extended by you to them.

However unworthy may be the instrument that chance has selected to respond in behalf of the appreciative hearts that are warmed to your outstretched hand of benevolence, one cannot fail to detect an appropriateness in selecting as sponsor for your visitors the old Jurisdiction of Massachusetts, the senior in point of service of the bodies called to your home; the

vexed question of difference between us as to priority of charters being one which a guest shall not with propriety discuss: the charter granted to Henry Price as Provincial Grand Master in 1733, which resulted in establishing the St. John's Lodge in Boston, gave jurisdiction over all North America to establish Lodges; and as thus, indirectly from successive charters, new Lodges and Grand Lodges grew as stems from the parent tree, the shoots being planted and transplanted, we may appropriately say to-day that Massachusetts, in thus responding to your felicitous address, answers for many of her children, her grandchildren, her descendants of the half-blood, and even her collateral kindred, as well as for the stranger within your gates.

Equally appropriate may it be for the City of Boston to respond to a city that vies with her in the honor of claiming a Masonic Franklin, that name so intimately associated with him whom we this day honor, whose staff in civil life was no less potent than the sword of Washington in war.

Equally appropriate, too, that that centre, which before and during the war of the Revolution mingled so much of Masonry with its patriotic zeal, should be thus honored on an occasion that links its life so closely with the military and Masonic life of him whose anniversary we this day celebrate. It was in the argument of James Otis, a Brother Mason of Barnstable Lodge, against the Writs of Assistance, that Independence and Liberty were born; of the

Committee of Safety, to whom alone the designs of the British should be discovered, John Hancock, Joseph WARREN, and PAUL REVERE were Masons, all being later Grand Masters of our Grand Lodge; PAUL RE-VERE, known of by every school-boy, who rode through "Middlesex village and farm, for the country folk to be up and to arm," chose to assist him in hanging the "lanterns aloft in the belfry arch of the North Church Tower, one if by land and two if by sea," John Pul-LING, a member of Marblehead Lodge, while Joseph WARREN selected WILLIAM DAWES, another Mason. to perform the same errand as Revere, across country. from Roxbury; John Hancock gave his fortune to the cause of the Colonies; and Joseph Warren, being at the time Grand Master of Masons, gave his life in the struggle for liberty at Bunker Hill, the fatal shot being fired across breastworks laid out by RICHARD GRIDLEY as civil engineer, who took part in the battle. and at the time was Deputy Grand Master of Masons.

From the Lodge-room of St. Andrew at the Green Dragon Tavern, "that nest where patriot plots were hatched," the disguises of Indians were assumed by the greater part of those who threw the hated tea into the tide, and the records of that Lodge, which at one place bear the laconic statement, "Consignees of Tea took the brethren's time," contain in the margin of the records for that active evening numerous capital T's, significantly placed there by the Recording Secretary; it was to men active in these and similar patri-

otic scenes, resultant from them, that George WashIngton came to assume command of the Colonial army
under the historic elm at Cambridge opposite the
Alma Mater of our distinguished guest; it needed not
the slow growth of confidence to enable Washington
to know and try these men, for he found already those
"to whom the burdened heart could pour out its sorrows," "to whom distress could prefer its suit," with
whom friendships and confidences existed at once with
the hand-clasp, and with whom co-operation and action
were immediate.

The orator and the historian have so repeatedly traced the parallel, the connection, and the close relation of Masonry with the formation of our government, that a single suggestion may suffice to recall it to your attention; how intimately were they associated can be assumed when we consider that all of Washington's generals, a majority, at least, of both the signers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitutional Convention, were of our Institution; and the bond which "formed friendships and established connections" between the Masonic patriots of Boston and the great name which we this day invoke, may indeed with propriety be renewed on this day.

And so, coming from that Jurisdiction, as its representative, in behalf of the assembled Grand Lodges here, I extend, in response to your princely welcome, a most earnest and appreciative expression of thanks. From the hearts of all comes the response, May your

Grand Lodge flourish, may its numbers increase, may its members prosper, and may happiness abound; and when your guests return to their respective Jurisdictions each shall there place on its records, so indelibly inscribed as to be the last erased, its memorial of this most fitting celebration of a most glorious anniversary.

In January, 1800, immediately after the death of GEORGE WASHINGTON, which occurred in December, 1799, SAMUEL DUNN, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, received from Martha Washington, accompanied by a letter from Tobias Lear, Washing-TON'S secretary, a lock of the hair of that immortal patriot; intimately associated with this presence, I hope I may be pardoned if I assume to have thought it meet that it should grace the occasion where your comprehensive exhibit of Washingtoniana forms so interesting a feature; but I bring it, with all its hallowed associations, in its original receptacle, an urn of solid gold, with the inscription on it, and the mahogany casket in which it is contained,* all fashioned by the hand of PAUL REVERE, that "curious artificer and scientific worker in metals" as well as in Masonry and public matters; remaining in the custody of Grand Master Dunn during the years of 1800-1802, it was by him transmitted to his successor with a solemn charge as to its sacred custody and care, which has been re-

^{*} See illustration, page 198.

peated with appropriate ceremonials to each Grand Master from then until it came to my hands in the year 1900; thus authenticated, it appears before you a priceless relic; worshipped by the fathers as coming from that noble head which a more imaginative people would have beautified with the halo of a saint, but which, without, was still to them illumined with an effulgence that might well be likened to the glory of the Shekinah, whose generous rays should beckon them out of the house of bondage and direct their paths towards the temple of happiness and the promised land of liberty. As this was to our fathers, so may it be to us and to our children's children, an inspiration to patriotism, loyalty, and nobility of character, to higher thoughts and aims, to a fervent renewal of our obligations, and the inculcating of the teachings and practice of our cardinal virtues and the tenets of our profession as Masons. When the memory of that light shall fail, then, indeed, may we fear for the strength of our Institution, and that our liberties are, indeed, endangered. As was said of William the Silent and fervently quoted of another beloved ruler till within but a little more than a year past so closely tied to us as a brother, "He lived, the faithful ruler of a brave people, and when he died, children cried in the streets." Nature kindly ordained that the name of Washington should not be sullied by descendants, for he left no issue; "but Heaven left him childless that all the Nation might call him father."

The Orchestra then played The Palms.

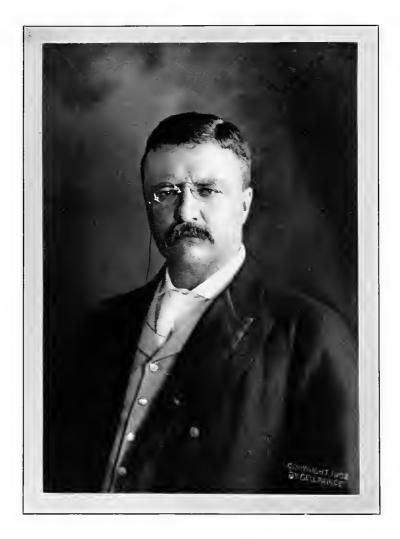
The Right Worshipful Grand Master then addressed Grand Lodge as follows:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Masonry, with its wide mantle of the pure principles of Universal Fraternity, Charity, and Love, honors all who may be fortunate enough to receive the unanimous approval of the Brethren.

So, too, in its turn, Masonry is honored by having numbered among its membership "the greatest, the noblest, in the land." It is a custom to wait until a man has "passed into the Great Beyond" before we extol or even mention his virtues. This custom should, in my opinion, be the "more honored in the breach than in the observance." While living among us, those who deserve should receive commendation.

With these thoughts in view, I am now to perform that which to me is, in a personal as well as an official sense, a pleasant duty, in presenting to you our distinguished guest, a worthy successor of illustrious predecessors, who from Brother Washington to Brother McKinley have graced the Chief Executive office of our country. I know that, in speaking from my heart as I do, I but voice your sentiments in saying, "We love, honor, and respect him not only as our Chief Magistrate, but as a man and a Mason."



Theodore Rosevelr

The Celebration

Brethren will follow the Grand Marshal in giving Grand Honors to Brother Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

The President of the United States, Brother Theo-DORE ROOSEVELT, then received the salutations of the Craft.

Brother Roosevelt addressed Grand Lodge:

FREEMASONRY AND CITIZENSHIP

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN:

No man could fail to be sensible of the honor of addressing a body like this on an occasion like this. I should think that every man and Mason would be a better man for having been here to-day. I thank you, indeed, for having given me the chance to be present. It seems to me that what this country needs more than anything else is to practise—not to preach only, but to practise—the virtues realized in the career of the greatest Mason that ever lived,—Washington,—and pay to his memory the homage of deeds, not merely words.

One of the things that attracted me so greatly to Masonry, that I hailed the chance of becoming a Mason, was that it really did act up to what we, as a government and as a people, are pledged to,—of treating each man on his merits as a man. When Brother George Washington went into a Lodge of the Fraternity he went into the one place in the United States where he stood below or above his fellows according to

their official position in the Lodge. He went into the place where the idea of our government was realized as far as it is humanly possible for mankind to realize a lofty ideal. And I know that you will not only understand me, but sympathize with me, when I say that, great though my pleasure is in being here as your guest in this beautiful Temple, and in meeting such a body of men as this is that I am now addressing, I think my pleasure is even greater when going into some little Lodge, where I meet the plain, hard-working men,—the men who work with their hands,—and meet them on a footing of genuine equality, not false equality, of genuine equality conditioned upon each man being a decent man, a fair-dealing man.

Each one of us naturally is interested especially in life as he sees it from his own stand-point. Each one of us that is worth his salt is trying to do his share in working out the problems that are before all of us now at the beginning of the twentieth century. Any man in public life, whatever his position be, if he is interested at heart, has the desire to do some kind of substantial service for his country. He must realize that the indispensable prerequisite of success under our institutions is genuineness in the spirit of brotherhood.

Masonry should make, and must make, each man who conscientiously and understandingly takes its obligations, a fine type of American citizenship, because Masonry teaches him his obligations to his fellows in practical fashion. It is a good thing to read the

The Celebration

Declaration of Independence every Fourth of July; it is a good thing to talk of what Washington and his fellows did for us; but what counts is how we live up to the lessons that we read or that we speak of. The lesson of brotherhood, first and foremost, is to learn that lesson with a full heart on the one hand, and without a weak head on the other. The lesson of brotherhood—that is the lesson that has to be taught and to be learned and applied to us as a people, if we are to solve the great industrial and social problems of to-day. If we could get wage-workers and employers in any given occupation or in any given district in a Lodge together, I would guarantee the result; I would guarantee what would happen. Is not that true? Do you not think so? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Exactly, and I would guarantee it, because if that thing happened we would come into the Lodge, all of us, each wanting to do what was good for his Brother; each recognizing that in our government every man of us has to be his brother's keeper; not recognizing it in any spirit of foolish emotionalism; not under the impression that you can benefit your brother by some act of weak, yielding complacency that will be a curse to him (and of course to you). That is not the way to benefit him. Masonry teaches us in this direction, and makes us care for the Brethren that stumble and fall, and for the wives and little ones of those who are beaten down in the harsh battle of life. Of all things, it does not teach us to make believe that there are not any obstacles. It does not teach us that life can somehow be made soft and easy for every one. It cannot be. For many of us life is going to be very hard. For each one of us who does anything it is going to have hard stretches in it. If he does not put himself in the way to encounter, to overcome them, he won't do anything that is worthy of being done.

Masonry teaches and fosters in the man the qualities of self-respect and self-help,—the qualities that make a man fit to stand by himself,-and yet it must foster in every one who appreciates it as it should be appreciated the beautiful and solemn ritual-it must foster in him a genuine feeling for the rights of others and for the feelings of others; and Masons who help one another help in a way that is free from that curse of help, patronizing condescension. I think a good many of us would rather be wronged than patronized; would rather suffer injustice than endure condescension. Help given in a spirit of arrogance does not benefit either the giver or the receiver. Help given as an irksome duty may possibly do some good to the man that helps, but it is not likely to do so to the man that is helped. Help must be given rationally, with a feeling of cordial good-will that comes when a man helps another knowing perfectly well that the chance may come when it may be necessary for him to accept help.

Now, in our life of to-day, in our great complex industrial centres, what do we need most? We need most each to understand the other's view-point; to

understand that the other man is at bottom like himself. Each one of us should understand that and try to approach any subject at issue, any problem that arises, with the firm determination not to be weak, not to be foolish,—that is not being helpful to your brother. Weakness and folly and timidity are not helpful to your neighbor. Timid endurance of wrong-doing may often be to commit the greatest evil that one possibly can commit against one's fellows; but while acknowledging that, while insisting upon it that there shall be no yielding to wrong, yet it is ever necessary to remember that you cannot appreciate the rights of the case until you are able to see and understand how your neighbor looks at it, how he is affected by it.

You take any Lodge where, as is the case in our own little Lodge, you see the capitalist and wage-worker, men of all classes, men of every kind of social position and wealth, and see them meeting together with the feeling for one another that should always go with Masonry; when one sees a Lodge such as that, a meeting such as that, one sees how a certain small fragment of our industrial problem is being solved.

It is not possible to have the ideal that I would like to have; to have, as I said, all of the best of all classes and creeds represented in Masonry in every district; but it is possible for each of us to go out into the world trying to apply in his dealing with his fellows the lessons of Masonry as they are taught in the Lodge, and as they are applied in the Brotherhood. And so

we can practically learn from Washington how to deal with the problems of to-day, if we take his career not as a subject for formal eulogy, not as a subject for an academic intellectual exercise, but as a living truth in our hearts and in our souls, to be acted upon and to be remembered in all our dealings with our fellow-men. I know how hard it is to talk of his career without seeming in a sense to use cant expressions. It is one of the inevitable tendencies in dealing with the name and record of any great man to use conventional expressions, because we are speaking of elementary virtues, and the very fact that the virtues are elementary, and there is need to practise them every day and every hour, makes it difficult to talk of them in language that shall not seem commonplace.

It was not Washington's genius alone that made him the great man of all time. Your Right Worshipful Grand Master spoke of four of the great colossal world figures,—of Alexander, the Conqueror; of the career of Hannibal, the mightiest warrior of the ages; of Cæsar, and of Napoleon, each of whom combined in a wonderful degree the career of emperor, ruler, and law-giver. Great men; but thrice fortunate the nations that number no one of them among its men! Great men, who loom ever larger through the ages; but well it is for us that we see their figures in the mists that loom across the seas! Great men; but greater far was Washington; greater far was that man who should have been a Mason,—Abraham Lincoln! Great men

were our heroes, because our heroes had it in them to prefer their fellow-men to themselves, to prefer the state to their own ambition, to their own fancied or real well-being; because our heroes were heroes for us primarily, and not for themselves. We are not going to have the chance, any of us, to do work that remotely approaches the work done by them; but each of us has his work, and accordingly as in the aggregate all of us do or do not do our several tasks in the spirit in which Washington and Lincoln did theirs, accordingly as that is done or not done will this nation succeed or fail in the century which has opened before us.

WASHINGTON and LINCOLN! WASHINGTON, who, when he came into a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, came in on exact equality with any humble farmer or mechanic or any one else who was in that Lodge; Washington, the Virginia country gentleman, the gentleman of good standing, the man brought up to work (of course, no man can be a good citizen under our government if he is not brought up to work), but brought up to work under easier and softer conditions than the majority of his fellows. Washington on one side, and Lincoln on the other! Lincoln, the uncouth farmer's boy, reared in the grinding toil and poverty of a small cabin on the frontier: the man who worked with his hands; the man who never knew what it was to walk in the soft places of the earth, and who made his way upward until in our Pantheon his figure stands beside that of the dead hero of Mount Vernon!

Washington and Lincoln! We look at them in this country alike. We are incapable of the baseness -that is, if we are good citizens - incapable of the baseness of looking down on Lincoln because of his birth and bringing up; we are incapable, if we are good citizens, of the almost greater baseness of affecting to look down upon Washington because he was well to do and well brought up. There are two things to be remembered: there is just as much temptation ever before our people, a temptation that is just as important to be overcome and thrust to one side,—the temptation to deify improperly the lack of material well-being, the lack of success, as there is temptation to bow down overmuch to success. There is a little book that has been translated from the French and printed recently, written by an Alsatian pastor named CHARLES WAGNER, who, if he is not a Mason, ought It is called "The Simple Life." I wish it could be circulated as a tract in numerous quarters of our country. The writer dwells especially upon the two sides, upon the baseness of paying overmuch heed to material considerations, showing what, of course, we all of us recognize in theory but not all of us in practice,—that it is just exactly as base to adopt an attitude of envious hatred towards those who have succeeded as it is to adopt a spirit of arrogance towards those who have failed; and the fault is the same in each case; the fault is the inability to put one's self in his brother's place, and the inability to rise superior to the non-

essentials of a man's career. To flatter a mob or to cringe to the powerful, the two are not vices in contradistinction to each other; they are the same kind of vice, only different in their manifestations,—the demagogue and the courtier; the demagogue, who for his own selfish purposes flatters one set of people; the courtier, who for his own selfish purposes flatters a single individual, are, after all, in each case two people who stand on the same mean level of baseness, each according to his lights striving to flatter power as he fancies he sees it, and without regard to whether he will do good even to those he flatters. To flatter a mob, or to fail to realize that each man who in the aggregate may make a mob is a man with whom we must deal; a man with something in common with ourselves, who cannot ever be made a good citizen by being crushed, but by being trained and elevated,—those are the lessons to be Those are the lessons to be learned from Washington's own career; Washington, who fought to make a State out of "fishers and choppers and ploughmen;" WASHINGTON, who fought for independence and put down disorder; Washington, who put down disorder and realized that it could only be prevented from recurring by righting any wrongs that had caused it; Washington, who approached the social problems of his generation in that spirit, in the spirit which must serve as our model in approaching the social problems of this day if we are to solve them aright. Washington did his work not only because it

was given him to possess genius and power, the gift of command over his fellows, but because it was given to him to possess to a marked degree the qualities that every one of us has in him if he chooses to develop them; because his name was a synonym of honesty, of courage, and of common sense, the three qualities for the lack of which no brilliancy, no genius can atone, whether in a man or in a nation.

Brothers, perhaps I ought to ask your pardon for having spoken to you in words which I suppose amount partly to a sermon and partly to a plea for help. excuse is that I feel, as I am sure every man who knows anything of the real needs, governmental and social, of this country to-day feels, that we can work out aright the problems that confront us only if men like those here, like you here, realize each of you has duties-don't merely talk about them in your own parlors, but try to show in practical fashion that you intend each to do his part in solving the problems that have got to be solved. Our system of government is the best in the world for a people able to carry it on. Only the highest type of people can carry it on. We believe that we can. We know that we can. can do it only if each of us in his dealings with the outside world carries into it the spirit that makes a man a good Mason among his Brother Masons; if each of us strives to have the citizenship of our country carried on in accordance with the basic principles of decent living, and if each of us shows according to

his power and in his place by his actions the homage to Washington's career and life that is paid by the man with whom it is not lip-loyalty, but with whom it is that spirit in the heart that must bear fruit indeed.

The Chorus then sang the Hallelujah Chorus from The Messiah.

Brother James M. Lamberton, Past Master of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, addressed Grand Lodge:

WASHINGTON AS A FREEMASON

"Our roll is resplendent with names that are immortal, at whose mention calumny speaks with bated breath, and there is one before which all others pale and malice is hushed: it is Washington."

These were the concluding words of the orator * at the dedication of this Temple, in this presence, nearly thirty years ago.

To that orator's son has been assigned the honor and duty of speaking to you on Washington as a Freemason, at this celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his initiation into our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, when we are favored with the presence of so many Grand Officers from Sister Jurisdictions, and particularly with the presence of our illustrious Brother's successor as Chief Magistrate of

^{*} Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Brother the Honorable Robert A. Lamberton, LL.D., on September 26, 1873.

our Nation, Brother Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

On Saturday evening, November the fourth, 1752, in the little village of Fredericksburg, in England's aucient and loyal Colony and Dominion of Virginia, at a regular stated meeting of "the Lodge at Fredericksburg," held in its Lodge-room, in the second story of the Market-House, Major George Washington was made an Entered Apprentice Mason.

The early minutes* are extremely brief, and those for November 4, 1752, give only the names of "Charles Lewis, George Washington," which follow the "List of Members' Names, 1st. September 5752." We cannot tell who were the recommenders, or the committee of inquiry.

The Market-House, long since torn down, which then stood on Main (or Caroline) Street and the present Market Alley, was of brick, the under part being used as a market, and the upper part being given up to rooms for the officials and to two larger rooms, one of which was rented by the Craft for a Lodge-room, and the other used for balls and entertainments.

In the ledger, which is now bound up with the minute-book, under date of the following Monday, is the entry: "Nov. 6, 1752 Received from Mr. Geo Washington for his entrance £2.3s"

The Bible upon which our Brother was obligated is

^{*} See illustration, page 198.

still carefully preserved, and, through the good offices of Most Worshipful Grand Master Kerns, of Virginia, a deputation from Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, has brought it to our celebration.*

The book, seven inches wide, when closed, nine inches long, and one and one-quarter inches thick, strongly bound in leather, was printed in 1668, in Cambridge, by John Field, printer to the University.

In the minutes of "3rd March," 1753, the sole entry is, "George Washington passed a Fellow Craft."

The minutes of "4th August 5753, Which Day the Loge being Assembled present" eight officers and members (the names being given), read: "The transactions of the evening are George Washington raised Master Mason. Thomas James Ent'd an Apprentice."

Formerly the Lodge at Fredericksburg was supposed to have worked under authority from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Present opinion is divided between authority derived from Thomas Oxnard, Esq., who in 1742 had been appointed by the Grand Master of England as "Provincial Grand Master of all North America," being also "Grand Master of the St. John's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts," and authority derived from the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The first dispensation or warrant is missing, but on July 21, 1758, the Lodge obtained from the Grand Lodge of Scotland a warrant which it still possesses,

^{*} See illustration, page 198.

and under which it continued to work until the Grand Lodge of Virginia was formed in 1777-78.

In the latter part of 1752, Washington was living at Mount Vernon, his half-brother Lawrence's country place, which had been his home since he left school at the age of sixteen.

The records of the newly created county of Culpeper, formed in 1748, show that on July 20, 1749, "George Washington, Gent., produced a commission from the President and Masters of William and Mary College, appointing him to be surveyor of this county, which was read, and thereupon he took" the usual oaths, the appointment being due, of course, to the Fairfax influence. At this time Washington was only seventeen years and five months old.

In the most interesting and valuable Loan Exhibition of Washingtoniana, which, at the request of the Sesquicentennial Committee, our very efficient Librarian, Brother George P. Rupp, has so well prepared and arranged, No. 196 is an original survey loaned by my friend Mr. George C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, which is dated April 20, 1750, and signed "G. Washington, S.C.C.," that is, Surveyor of Culpeper County.

The College of William and Mary had had bestowed upon it, by its royal charter of 1691, the office of Surveyor-General of the Colony, the yearly income of the office being about £50.

Two years later, when he was only nineteen, Wash-INGTON was appointed one of the adjutants-general of the Colony, with the rank of major, and a salary of £150, an appointment which was renewed later, when the military districts were reduced to four, Washington being assigned to the northern district.

In July, 1752, Lawrence Washington died, leaving Mount Vernon to "his beloved brother George," subject to the life-interest of his widow, and his only surviving child (who died in a few months), and appointing him one of his executors. Washington did not come into possession of Mount Vernon until December 17, 1754, when his brother's widow (who had married Colonel George Lee), in consideration of an annuity, surrendered possession of Mount Vernon. In Washington's cash account I noticed the entries of the payment of the rent for the years 1755 and 1756. He did not, however, spend much time there until after he had taken another and very important degree, that of matrimony, at high noon, January 6, 1759.

In the performance of his professional and military duties, and also that he might see his greatly loved mother, whose sterling character had great influence upon her distinguished son, Major Washington doubtless frequently travelled the forty-five miles between Mount Vernon and his boyhood's home and the home of his mother then and for the next twenty-three years, opposite Fredericksburg, at "Pine Grove," as it was called in the family, but more commonly known as the "Ferry Farm," there being no bridge across the Rappahannock at that time. He had no need, therefore,

to go to a tavern to spend the night after receiving his degrees.

It will be noticed that Washington was made an Entered Apprentice Mason more than three months before he was twenty-one years of age. The requirement of the Old Charges (as printed in the Constitutions of 1723) is that the candidate shall be "of mature age;" and most of us would be inclined to think that the tall, athletic adjutant-general (six feet two inches in height, "straight as an Indian," and, if tradition be true, the only man who ever threw a stone across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg) was "of mature age" in 1752.

Of this supposed "irregularity" in Washington's making, hitherto two so-called "explanations" have been given,—first, that he was supposed to be more than twenty-one years at the time of his application, and the question was not asked, and he did not know the regulation; and, second, that a dispensation was obtained from the proper Masonic authority.

As to the first of these "explanations," it is to be remembered that Washington was well known in Fredericksburg, having spent his boyhood's years until he was about fifteen in that neighborhood, and since then had been a frequent visitor to see his mother and to attend to his military duties.

I do not believe the Brethren made any wrong supposition or neglected any regulation.

As to the second "explanation," it is likewise to be

remembered that Washington was entered at the third meeting of the Lodge, its first having been held September 1, 1752, Old Style (just before the longest night in history, that of September 2, 1752, when people went to bed on the second of September and woke up on the 14th), and the nearest dispensing authority was no nearer than Boston (or possibly Edinburgh), and in those days it took about three weeks to go from Philadelphia to Boston. Under all the circumstances, it is difficult to believe that any dispensation was either sought for, or obtained, by the newly constituted Lodge.

A third "explanation" has recently been suggested by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of Virginia, Brother Joseph W. Eggleston, M.D.,—namely, the "confusing effect of the change of the calendar," which, by the Act of 24 George II. (i.e., 1751) c. 23, went into effect in September of 1752, as just intimated.

Brother EGGLESTON, in his "Masonic Life of Washington," in the "Official Souvenir of the Centennial of the Death of George Washington," says, "Many of his biographers state his birth as having occurred February 11, Old Style, 1731–2, and doubtless the record being 1731, no one even thought of counting up the elapsed time, but all assumed that he was over twenty-one."

This, it seems to me, is hardly creditable to the intelligence of our ancient Fredericksburg Brethren.

At the time referred to our illustrious Brother, we venture to believe, had no biographers; and what the

"record" referred to above may be we cannot say, but the following is the record of the entry of Washington's birth in his mother's Bible, made in his own handwriting when he was sixteen:

"George Washington son to Augustine & Mary his Wife was Born ye 11th Day of February 1732 about 10 in the Morning, & was Baptised," etc.

It must be remembered, however, that the age which was regarded in Masonry as "mature" has varied in different countries at different times.

In England, for some years prior to 1717, this age was "One and Twenty;" from the organization, in 1717, of the Premier Grand Lodge, afterwards designated as "Modern," until 1767, the age was twentyfive; while under the "Ancient" Grand Lodge, so-called, from its organization in 1751 the age was twenty-five down until the Union of 1813, when the Grand Lodge of "Moderns" was absorbed by the vastly greater body of the "Ancients," at which time, as has been well said by an eminent Irish Masonic scholar, Brother W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D., "almost the only concession made by the 'Ancients' was the adoption of twenty-one years in place of twenty-five; and this, trivial as it was, it is suspected would not have been conceded had not the limit of twenty-five years been found in practice inconveniently high."

In Ireland, at least from 1730, when the Grand Lodges of Munster and Ireland united, until 1741, the age was twenty-one; but in the latter year the more usual age of twenty-five was adopted; and this was not changed until after the Union had taken place in England, when, the "Ancients" having agreed to twenty-one, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which had always been in accord with the "Ancients," did the same for the sake of harmony.

In Scotland, however, from ancient times down to 1891, the age for entering was eighteen; and when, in 1891, the age was raised to twenty-one, the ancient rule was retained for the sons of Freemasons.

The oldest Lodge in Scotland, and in the world for that matter, the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel), No. 1, at Edinburgh, Scotland, January 30, 1683, at a time, indeed, when the "Operatives" predominated, made a rule that no one under the age of twenty-one should be advanced to be a Fellow Craft or Master Mason; and there was a law in Louisiana before the present Grand Lodge was established, and at a time when the French influence prevailed (and it is well known that in the eighteenth century French and Scotlish Masonry were closely connected), that the son of a Master Mason might be initiated at eighteen, but could not be passed and raised until he was twenty-one. Whether Washington's father was or was not a Freemason, we have no knowledge.

Just when twenty-one became the "mature age" in Pennsylvania I cannot now say. In Franklin's Reprint of the Constitutions of 1723, published in 1734 in this city (the first Masonic Book published in America), no change from twenty-five to twenty-one appears; and it is an interesting fact that Franklin himself had just passed his twenty-fifth birthday, in the month before he was entered in St. John's Lodge in this city.

When it is recalled that, although Washington was entered in November, he was not crafted until March 3, the first meeting after he was twenty-one, and that some at least of the Fredericksburg Brethren were of Scotch extraction, Daniel Campbell, the Master when Washington was initiated, having obtained from the Grand Lodge at Edinburgh, in 1758, "an ample charter," I incline to the opinion that the Lodge was originally constituted under Scottish regulations, and I believe those regulations were rigidly enforced.

Later, November 25, 1769, the Lodge adopted twenty-one as the age for initiation.

The Scotch regulation would fully explain the delay in Washington's advancement, and dispose of the suggestion that the delay was caused by a "lack of money," a suggestion utterly lacking in probability when Washington's financial circumstances, as shown by his ledger now in the Department of State, are considered. A few days after he was initiated he received £55 from the sale of some "lotts."

The delay in taking the second and third degrees is likewise easily understood when Washington's place of residence, forty-five miles away, and his military and professional engagements are considered.

However, whether of Scotch constitution or not, that it was in accord with the regulations in this country, at least in Pennsylvania, that a man might be initiated before he was twenty-one, is shown conclusively by two foot-notes in the Ahiman Rezon first issued by this Grand Lodge, in 1783; one note providing that "no person be made in future under the age of twenty-one," and repealing the other note, which stated that twenty-one "was a proper rule for general observation, before a person can be advanced to the sublime degree of Master Mason."

So late as March 6, 1822, it seemed to the Grand Lodge of New York necessary, and it accordingly,—

"Ordered, That that part of the Book of Constitutions which relates to the qualifications of candidates for initiation into the mysteries of Masonry, shall be so construed, as that no person shall be entered in any Lodge under this jurisdiction who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years."

It is, therefore, clear that there was no irregularity whatsoever in Washington's initiation before he was twenty-one.

Washington attended his Lodge on September 1, the next meeting after he was raised, and left in a few weeks as Governor Dinwiddle's messenger to the French, who were advancing into English territory towards the head-waters of the Ohio. He is next present January 4, 1755. After 1771, the Lodge records are missing.

The convention, which met in 1777 to form the Grand Lodge of Virginia, recommended "his Excellency General George Washington as a proper person to fill the office of Grand Master," but, as he was off with the army, he could hardly accept the office; doubtless, had he been willing to accept, Fredericksburg Lodge would gladly have chosen him as its Master, thereby qualifying him for the higher station.

In the latter part of 1778, Washington and Congress differed strongly with regard to a plan of the latter's for a joint advance of the Americans and their new allies, the French, against the English territory; and, at the suggestion of Washington, he left Middlebrook, New Jersey, where part of the army had gone into winter quarters, and proceeded to Philadelphia for a personal conference, which resulted in the adoption of his views.

The *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, published in this city on Monday, December 28, thus announced his arrival:

"Last Tuesday George Washington, Esq., commander in chief of the army of the United States, arrived here. Too great for pomp, and as if fond of the plain and respectable rank of a free and independent citizen, his excellency came in so late in the day as to prevent the Philadelphia troop of militia lighthorse, gentlemen, officers of the militia, and others of this city, from showing those marks of unfeigned regard for this good and great man, which they fully intended, and especially of receiving him at his entrance into the state, and escorting him hither."

During the occupation of this city by the British, from September, 1777, to June, 1778, the labors of our Grand Lodge were necessarily suspended, but in December of 1778 work was resumed, and in several of the city papers appeared a notice, under date of December 16, that a "procession in the Masonic form" had been ordered for Monday the 28th, "to proceed to Christ Church, where a sermon will be preached by a reverend brother, and a collection made, amount of which will be laid out in the purchase of wood and other necessities for the relief of the poor of the city at this inclement season. There will be performances of vocal and instrumental music suitable to the solemnity of the occasion."

The minutes of Lodge No. 3, of this city, for December 23, 1778, show that a committee was "appointed to wait upon No 2 to concurr in a proper move to address his Excellency General Washington to attend the procession next St. John's Day who report that the Masters elect of the different Lodges of this city do personally wait upon Bro Genl Washington and inform him of the time place and mode of the procession."

During the trying winter at Valley Forge, some of the Pennsylvania Brethren doubtless had sat in Lodge with their distinguished Brother, if they had not previously done so in an Army Lodge, of which there were ten or possibly eleven.

The Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser of Saturday, January 2, 1779, contained a full account of

the procession, which is too long to read.* About three hundred attended, the sixth in the order of the procession being four deacons, bearing wands, the seventh "His Excellency our illustrious Brother George Washington, Esq., supported by the Grand Master and his Deputy." After prayers by the Rev. Mr. White, afterwards first Bishop of Pennsylvania, and an anthem "by sundry of the brethren," Rev. Brother William Smith, D.D., preached "a most excellent and well-adapted sermon," which was afterwards printed in pamphlet form, being dedicated to Washington, and a copy was sent to him; and it is the second in a volume of "Masonic Sermons," mentioned in the inventory of his estate, and now in the Boston Athenæum.

The account concludes:

"After divine service the procession returned in the same order to the College; the musical bells belonging to the church and the band of music playing proper Masonic tunes. The brethren being all new clothed, and the officers in their proper jewels of their respective lodges, and their other badges of dignity, made a genteel appearance.

"The brethren afterwards departed to their respective lodges where they dined together with their usual harmony and sociability; the sum of four hundred pounds having been collected in the church among the brethren and others, their charitable fellow-citizens who honored them with their company, for the relief of the poor.

"N.B.—Such charitable brethren and others who have not yet had an opportunity of contributing their mite, are requested

The Celebration

to send the same to any of the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. William Ball, John Wood, John Howard, and William Shute, to whom objects of charity, bringing proper recommendations to the house of Mr. Ball, in Market Street, after New Year's day, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, are to apply."

Washington left Philadelphia on Tuesday, February 4, the *Pennsylvania Packet* of that date stating that "His Excellency's stay was rendered the more agreeable by the company of his lady, and the domestic retirement which he enjoyed at the house of Henry Laurens, Esq., with whom he resided."

In a letter to General Schuyler, dated February 11, 1779, Washington wrote: "While in Philadelphia, what between Congress and a special committee of that body, I was furnished with ample employment. I had few moments of relaxation."

The Philadelphia visit was the first relief from duty he had taken since he assumed command of the army in June, 1775.

We may well understand how the celebration of St. John's Day, together with the attentions of his Brethren, was a time of relaxation.

Our Ahiman Rezon, adopted in 1781 and issued in 1783, was dedicated* to Washington, and it was the intention to print his arms as well as the "Mason's Arms," but they did not appear; why, is not known.

The Grand Lodges of New York, in 1785, Virginia,

^{*} See pages 30 and 31.

in 1791, and Massachusetts, in 1792, dedicated to him their "Book of Constitutions" or "Ahiman Rezon," the last sending him a copy with a suitable letter, to which he replied, saying, in part,—

"To enlarge the sphere of social happiness is worthy the benevolent design of a Masonic Institution; and it is most fervently to be wished that the conduct of every member of the Fraternity, as well as those publications that discover the principles which actuate them, may tend to convince mankind that the great object of Masonry is to promote the happiness of the human race."

American Union Lodge, an Army Lodge of the Connecticut Line, originally warranted by the Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts and "for all North America, where no other Grand Master is appointed," having removed into New York, and having had its warrant confirmed by the Provincial Deputy Grand Master of New York, under the name of Military Union Lodge (a name, by the way, the Lodge carefully abstained from using), celebrated the Festival of St. John the Baptist, 1779, with much ceremony.

After opening at Nelson's Point, at eight A.M., and electing officers, the Lodge was closed till ten A.M. at West Point, where, being joined by a number of Brethren from other brigades, they proceeded to the "Red House." After the Lodge had been opened, and after giving the names of those present, the old record continues:

The Celebration

"After the usual ceremonies, the Lodge retired to a bower in front of the house, where being joined by his Excellency General Washington and family, an address was delivered to the brethren and a number of gentlemen collected on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, followed by an address to the brethren in particular by Bro. Hull [General William Hull]. After dinner the following toasts were drank, &c. . . . His excellency Bro. Washington, having returned to the barge attended by the Wardens and Secretary of the Lodge, amidst a crowd of brethren, the music playing 'God save America,' embarked, his departure was announced by three cheers from the shore, answered by three from the barge, the music beating the 'Grenadier's March.'"

It is said that the toast of "General Washington" was first proposed at a Masonic celebration, at one held by this Lodge at Reading, Connecticut, March 25, 1779, and that from then on it became a regular Masonic toast.

The work of the various Provincial Grand Lodges being disturbed by the war, it was not unnatural for the Brethren of the army to think of a Grand Master over all the Brethren in the United States, having in mind for that station their beloved commander.

Such a movement seems to have originated at a meeting of American Union Lodge, held at Morristown, New Jersey, December 15, 1779, and certainly was furthered at the meeting held on the following St. John the Evangelist's Day, and further advanced at a convention of representatives of Lodges held at Morristown, on February 7, 1780.

In the mean time our Grand Lodge, after having had

the matter proposed on December 20, 1779, determined, on January 13, 1780,* unanimously that they should now nominate "a Grand Master of Masons thro'out the United States," and "Sundry respectable Brethren being then put in nomination it was moved that the Ballot be put for them separately, and His Excellency George Washington Esquire General and Commander-in-chief of the Armies of the United States being first in nomination he was balloted for accordingly as Grand Master, and Elected by the unanimous vote of the whole Lodge."

If the tradition is true, that Washington was nominated by the representatives of Lodge No. 8, then he was nominated by no less a person, strange it may seem, than John Bull, Brother Colonel John Bull, a Pennsylvanian by birth, made a Mason in Virginia, and, at the time, Master of No. 8, or "the Pennsylvania Lodge," as it was usually called.

The meeting of American Union Lodge on St. John the Evangelist's Day, referred to above, was a notable one. Besides its nine officers and twenty-seven members present, Washington's name stands at the head of the list of sixty-eight visitors, among them twelve Pennsylvania Brethren, including Colonel Thomas Proctor, Master of Lodge No. 19.

"The Lodge was opened [the minutes tell us] and after the usual eeremonies had been performed, the brethren formed a

^{*} See pages 27-29.

procession and proceeded to the meeting House, where a very polite discourse, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Doet. Baldwin, of the Connecticutt Line. After service the brethren retired in the same order of procession to the Lodgeroom, where a collation was served, &c. &c. which being over,"

the matter of a General Grand Master was taken up, as intimated above.

An interesting correspondence * took place between our Grand Lodge and that of Massachusetts, but the project fell through, and, though repeatedly renewed, our Grand Lodge has uniformly refused to approve it.

However, that the action of the Army Lodges and of our Grand Lodge got abroad, is shown by translations of two letters from a Lodge at Cape François, on the island of San Domingo, directed to General Washington as Grand Master of All America, soliciting a charter, which were presented to our Grand Lodge, February 3, 1786.† The same thing is shown by a medal struck in 1797, the obverse showing the bust of Washington, with the legend "G. Washington President. 1797," the reverse showing many Masonic emblems, with the legend "Amor. Honor. Et Justitia G. W. G. G. M." (i.e., George Washington, General Grand Master.

This medal has generally been supposed to be of English origin, but there is reason for thinking it the work of a member of this Grand Lodge, Brother

^{*} See pages 28–30.

[†] See page 32.

Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

Peter Getz, for several years Master of Lodge No. 43, at Lancaster, Pa. One of these medals may be seen in the collection of Washingtoniana in our Temple.

Still further evidence, showing how wide-spread was the belief that Washington was a Grand Master, is seen in the entry, incorrect, it is true, made by the Secretary of Barton Lodge, No. 10, at Hamilton, Ontario, in his minutes of December 12, 1800, "that a letter was read—

"from the Grand Secretary informing this Lodge of Communication received from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania announcing the death of the R. W. G. Master Washington, and requesting this Lodge to go in mourning at their public and private meetings Six months."

Many years ago there was a Lodge, No. 9, at Yorktown, Virginia. It is extinct now, and its records are not to be found. In 1850, Past Grand Master Scott, of Virginia, doubtless had access to information then attainable, when, on the 22d of February of that year, he said,—

"Washington's military labors terminated on the heights at Yorktown. In that village was Lodge No. 9, where after the siege had ended, Washington and Lafayette, Marshall and Nelson came together, and by their union bore abundant testimony to the beautiful tenets of Masonry."

On St. John the Evangelist's Day, Friday, December 27, 1782, Washington attended a meeting of Solo-

mon's Lodge, No. 1, at Poughkeepsie, New York, of which Major Andrew Billings, a warm friend, was the Master.

By permission of Most Worshipful Grand Master Crandall, of New York, we have here the original minute book of that Lodge.*

It shows that there were only ten members and three visitors present, the first of the latter being "Bror George Washington Com^{dr} in Chief." "The Lodge closed till after Dinner, when the following Address was presented to his Excellency Bror Washington."

At this point, unfortunately, the Secretary, after writing only a few lines, suspended copying in the address, and, leaving almost a page, finished up his minutes, the Lodge† closing until Wednesday following.

By the courtesy of the same Most Worshipful Grand Master, we have here, in this frame, T WASHINGTON'S letter to Brothers Watson and Cossoul (the former a citizen of New York, the latter of Nantes, France, together composing a mercantile firm at Nantes), acknowledging the gift of a sash and apron, which those Brethren had had made at a convent at Nan-

^{*} See illustration, page 198.

[†] Benedict Arnold visited this Lodge on June 12, 1771, and on May 16, 1781, it was "Ordered that the Name of Benedict Arnold be considered as obliterated from the Minutes of this Lodge, a Traitor."

[‡] See illustration, page 198.

tes, the French and American flags being beautifully delineated on the apron along with some Masonic emblems.

This apron is now treasured by Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, of Alexandria, Virginia.

In the frame is a lock of Washington's hair, which Washington had sent to Major Billings, in June, 1783, and also a portrait of Washington, which the Major pronounced "the best I have seen."

The statement has been made that two persons stated that they had been initiated when Washington acted as Master of the Lodge.

The first of these is Brother the Marquis de Lafayette. It has frequently been claimed that he was initiated in an Army Lodge in this country, the place being variously stated as Valley Forge, Morristown, Newburg, and Albany.

In spite of the claim of Past Grand Master Chaytor, of Delaware, based on the tradition of what Lafayette said at the time of his visit to that Grand Lodge in 1824,—viz., "that he had been initiated at Valley Forge,"—I see no good reason to doubt the statement in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee for 1825, when, on Wednesday, May 4, Lafayette visited that Grand Lodge, a summary of his address being given, in which it is stated,—

"He had been, he said, long a member of the Order, having been initiated, young as he was, even before he entered the service of our country in the Revolutionary war."

It may well have been that it was not until he had made himself known to Washington as a Brother Mason, not had been made a Mason, that Lafayette said, as he is reported to have said, that he did not obtain Washington's full confidence or a separate command.

As to the other Brother, Past Grand Master Scott, on the occasion already referred to, stated:

"There lived in 1842, in our sister State of Ohio, Capt. Hugh Maloy, then 93 years of age, who was initiated a Mason in the marquee of Washington, he officiating and presiding at the ceremony."

I have succeeded, with much difficulty, in finding the military record of Lieutenant Maloy, or M-u-ll-o-y, as he spelled his name.

He came from Brunswick, Maine, and was promoted to be corporal, sergeant, ensign, and lieutenant successively, between 1776 and 1780.

He died near Batavia, Ohio, July 11, 1845, "without a struggle, closing his own eyes, and folding his hands on his breast."

The name of Lieutenant Mulloy is the tenth on the list of members initiated in Washington Lodge, No. 10, which was constituted November 11, 1779, at West Point, under a Massachusetts charter.

It appears that Washington frequently visited this Lodge, which was named in his honor; for Captain Moses Greenleaf, afterwards a charter member of

Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester, Maine, and one of the earliest admitted to Washington Lodge, and later its Master, frequently stated,—

"That he had many a time commanded the Commanding General of the armies, in the lodge-meetings: for General Washington frequently attended and always came as a private member without ceremony."

It may well be questioned whether the General of the Army had the time to familiarize himself sufficiently with the work to confer a degree.

As to Washington's having "presided at the ceremony," perhaps the Scotch verdict will do, "Not proven."

Brother Hugh Maloy was admitted to Cleremont Social Lodge, No. 29, at Williamsburg, Ohio, on November 25, 1825.

In 1782, some of the Alexandria Brethren, doubtless in ignorance of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Virginia (which, as a matter of fact, at that time seems to have suspended operations), under date of June 6, sent an application to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a warrant, which was presented at the Quarterly Communication on September 2, 1782; but, as the proposed Master was found to be a "Modern" Mason, the warrant was not granted until February 3, 1783, by which time Brother Robert Adam, a warm personal friend of Washington, had been made an "Ancient."

On Christmas-eve of that year Washington returned to Mount Vernon, having on the previous day, at Annapolis, resigned publicly his commission, to Congress, after having previously ascertained that Congress preferred that method of a personal audience to his merely sending in his resignation in writing.

The new Lodge at once (on December 26) wrote their distinguished Brother and neighbor an appreciative letter, to which he replied on the 28th very cordially.

As the General could not "join them in the needful business" on St. John's Day, it was proposed to give an entertainment in his honor on February 20, but it was found that would not suit Washington. However, an invitation to dine with them on the Auniversary of St. John the Baptist was promptly accepted, and the minutes of the Lodge, on June 24, 1784, show "His Excellency, G. Washington" first among the "Visiting Members;" and also,—

"The Worshipful Master read a most instructive lecture on the rise, progress and advantages of Masonry, and concluded with a prayer suitable to the occasion."

After dinner, the Brethren returned to the Lodge-room, when, the record says,—

"The Worshipful Master, with the unanimous consent of the brethren was pleased to admit his excellency General Washington as an honorary member of Lodge No. 39. Lodge closed in perfect harmony at six o'clock."

The Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser, published in this city on Tuesday, July 13, 1784, contains the following, under the heading "Alexandria, July 1:"

"On Thursday, the 24th ult. the brethren of Lodge No. 39 met at their lodge-room to celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, where a discourse adapted to the occasion was delivered by the worshipful master—After which they walked in procession accompanied by their illustrious brother his excellency general Washington, to Mr. Wise's tavern, where they dined and spent the remainder of the day in enjoyments becoming their benevolent and respectable institution."

In the long list of "Members of Lodge No. 39," in the beginning of the old minute-book, we find Washington's name duly recorded as a member.

In August of 1784, Brother the Marquis de Lafayette made a visit to Mount Vernon, and brought with him for Washington a Masonic apron of white satin, upon which the Marquise de Lafayette had very beautifully embroidered, with colored silks, a number of Masonic emblems, including a "mark"—a bee-hive—on the flap. This apron is now before you.*

After Washington's death it was presented by his legatees, in 1816, to the Washington Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, and when that Society dissolved, in 1829, it was presented to our Grand Lodge.

The beautiful box which contained the apron, and

^{*} See illustration, page 198. See, also, last page of programme.

also a sash, was presented to Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, and having been kept with the Watson-Cossoul apron, which that Lodge so justly treasures, some have been led into thinking that that apron was the one worn by Washington when he laid the cornerstone of the National Capitol in 1793, but such is not the fact.

Many years ago it was frequently claimed that Washington had been made a Mason in a British army Lodge. This was due, probably, to a tradition connected with the Bible which belonged to the British Forty-sixth or South Devonshire Regiment of Foot, which was in this country before and during the Revolutionary War. This book and its interesting history are very fully described in the second volume of the very complete "History of Canada," by my friend Brother J. Ross Robertson, Past Grand Master of Canada; but, as that able Brother says,—

"There is no collateral evidence of any kind to substantiate the statement written on a copy of the by-laws that Washington was obligated on this Bible."

However, that Washington may have taken a degree, the Mark Master's, in addition to the three he took in Fredericksburg, one fact renders quite probable,—namely, the mark, a bee-hive, surrounded by the letters "H.T.W.S.S.T.K.S.," on the flap of the Lafayette apron, just referred to.

LAFAYETTE was, as we know, a Freemason, and doubtless knew what degrees Washington had received, and he would hardly have had his wife embroider upon the apron something the significance of which Washington would not understand.

Unfortunately there is great doubt, as Recording Grand Secretary Nickerson, of Massachusetts, informs me, as to the jewel supposed to have been worn by Washington in a Mark Lodge, which was shown at a Communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in December, 1851.

Aside from the facts that the earliest known record of the conferring of the Royal Arch Degree in this country is contained in the minutes of Fredericksburg Lodge of 1753, and that a pink sash, once the property of Washington, is still preserved by Alexandria-Washington Lodge, I have come upon nothing tending to connect Washington with either Royal Arch or Knight Templar Masonry.

Under date of Saturday, February 12, 1785, I find in Washington's diary the following interesting entry, which I have never seen referred to in any Masonic address:

"Received an Invitation to the Funeral of Will^m Ramsay Esq^r of Alexandria—the oldest Inhabit^s of the Town; & went up—walked in procession as a free mason—M^r Ramsay in his life time being one & now buried with the ceremony & honors due to one."

That you may see that Washington was no fairweather Brother, I read what he writes further in his diary that day as to the weather:

"Mercury at 44 this morning-44 at noon-and 44 at night.

"The Sun rose clear this morning, but it soon over east began to snow & then to rain w^{ch} continued until 10 oclock—about noon the wind sprang up pretty fresh from the n^o west & grew colder."

In the Pennsylvania Packet or the Daily Advertiser, published in this city on Tuesday, March 1, 1785, under the heading of "Alexandria, February 17," is an account of the death of WILLIAM RAMSAY, who was the first inhabitant, and died on the 10th inst., aged sixty-nine. This account, which I found was copied from the Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser of February 17, concludes as follows:

"His remains were interred on the 12th. in the Episcopal Church-yard, and attended by a very numerous and respectable Company, preceded by the Brotherhood of Free Masons in Procession, with the solemnities usual on such occasions."

The convention which framed the Constitution of the United States met in this city in May, 1787, and Wash-Ington, a delegate from Virginia, records in his diary on the 25th, "By unanimous vote I was called up to the Chair as President of the body."

A few weeks later, on June 18, our Grand Lodge,* at the Quarterly Communication, ordered that the Grand

Master and the Deputy Grand Master should present "to his excellency Gen Washington the present Book of Constitution."

This book, handsomely bound in red morocco, and "elegantly gilt," with a morocco label suitably inscribed on the inside of the cover, is the one hundred and fortieth item in the inventory of Washington's property.

It was left to Judge Bushrod Washington, the General's nephew, and descended to Mr. Lawrence Washington, of Alexandria, and was sold at auction at Thomas's, in this city, in 1876, to the late Dr. Robert Colton Davis, of Philadelphia, for eight dollars, and, on his death, it was bought by the late John R. Baker, Sr., for fifty dollars.

At the Baker sale, in this city, in 1891, it was sold for four hundred and twenty dollars to the late Mr. John Nicholas Brown, of Providence, Rhode Island, by whose trustees it was recently given, with his library, to Brown University, at Providence. By the courtesy of the trustees we have been able to procure these photographs.*

Two efforts to arouse sufficient interest to obtain this most interesting volume for our Grand Lodge, failed through an indifference which seems inexplicable.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania having closed forever on Monday, September 25, 1786, and the

present Grand Lodge having been duly opened on the same day (as the original minutes show clearly), it became necessary for the Lodges under its jurisdiction to take out new warrants.

Lodge No. 39, having received notice to that effect, and having heard that there was a Grand Lodge at Richmond, in their own State, decided to make inquiries as to the regularity of the Richmond Grand Lodge, and its terms for a charter.

Being in Richmond (it was a long journey in those days to go there from Alexandria), Brother WILLIAM HUNTER, a member of No. 39, visited the Grand Lodge of Virginia, at its "grand half yearly stated Communication," held on April 28, 1788, and, knowing the feeling of his Brethren, applied for a charter, which that day was granted, as the minutes show.

On Brother Hunter's return, he evidently told what he had done, for at the next meeting of the Lodge, on May 29, it did four things: first, it voted unanimously to apply for a charter to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, of whose regularity the Brethren had been satisfied; secondly, it thanked Brother Hunter for his "attention paid to the interest of the Lodge in applying for a charter to the Grand Lodge of Virginia;" thirdly, it

"proceeded to the appointment of Master and Deputy Master to be recommended to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, when George Washington, Esq., was unanimously chosen Master; Robert McCrea, Deputy Master, Wm. Hunter, Jun. Senior Warden and Juno. Allison Junior Warden;"

and, fourthly, it appointed two committees (Brother Hunter being on both), one to "wait on General Washington and inquire whether it will be agreeable to him to be named in the charter," and one to apply to the Grand Lodge at Richmond for the charter.

Nothing seems to have been done during the summer except to obtain Washington's consent, but, at the meeting held October 25, a committee was again appointed to make application for the charter, "agreeable to the former order of this Lodge," and immediately following the minutes of the next meeting, on November 22, is recorded a copy of the application, in which is the following:

"The Brethren of Lodge No. 39, Ancient York Masons, . . . under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania . . . have at sundry preceding meetings resolved to ask your honorable society for a new warrant, which has already been communicated to you by letter, and also by our Brother Hunter personally, who hath obtained an entry of this Lodge on your minutes. . . .

"It is also the earnest desire of the members of this Lodge that Brother George Washington, Esq., should be named in the charter as Master of the Lodge."

At the regular meeting in December, the time of the annual election, the new charter had not arrived, and accordingly Lodge No. 39, as its minutes show, held its election, and it not being then the custom in Pennsylvania to choose a Deputy Master (the early records of Lodges Nos. 1 and 2, warranted in Philadelphia in

1758, tell us that they had Deputy Masters in the first two or three years of their existence), the minutes show: "His Excellency George Washington, unanimously elected Master, Robert McCrea Senior Warden," etc.

It will thus be seen, a fact I have not seen stated before, that not only was Washington elected the Charter Master of Lodge No. 22, on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, but was also the last duly elected Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 39 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; and he was consequently a member, certainly a member-elect, of this Grand Lodge. There is, therefore, ample justification, if any were necessary, for this celebration by this Grand Lodge.

This election of Washington, though unusual, he not having served as a Warden, may be justified under the provision which is made in the Ahiman Rezon for "extraordinary cases."

Before the Lodge closed, it was resolved that the Brethren should dine together on the 27th (St. John the Evangelist's Day), and "that his Excellency General Washington be invited," but that Brother did not attend, his diary showing that he was at home all day.

The last meeting of Lodge No. 39, Pennsylvania, was held on January 20, 1789, and the first of Lodge No. 22, Virginia, on February 21, 1789, by which time the charter, which was issued as of April 28, 1788, had arrived, as the minutes show. The charter, which was signed by Edmund Randolph, who was

Governor, as well as Grand Master, of Virginia, names "our illustrious and well beloved Brother George Washington Esquire, late general and commander-inchief of the forces of the United States," and the three other Brethren recommended by the Lodge.

Under this charter the Lodge still continues to work, the name having been changed to Alexandria-Washington Lodge in 1805, at which time the records of the Grand Lodge of Virginia record the statement that the Lodge had had Washington as its first Master; and we are glad to have with us at our celebration some of the officers of that good old Lodge, once our daughter.

The fact that a Deputy Master was appointed, something not done in Virginia before or since, as Grand Secretary Carrington, of Virginia, informs me, shows that Washington was not expected to attend the meetings regularly; and, in harmony with this, it is to be noted that in the return of the Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, which was made in December just before his death, Washington is not recorded as a Past Master.

It must also be recalled that at this time Washington was fifty-six years of age, and a man of very regular manner of living, rising early, dining at three o'clock, and retiring to rest at nine; and the place of meeting of his Lodge was ten miles from his residence.

The minutes of the Lodge, which are the best evidence, do not show Washington's presence in the

Lodge, either during his year of office or subsequently; but it was an easy matter for his personal friend, Brother Dr. E. C. Dick, the retiring Master of No. 39 and the second of No. 22, or for Brother Robert McCrea, the Deputy Master, who was a Past Master of No. 39, to give to Washington such information as it was necessary for him to receive, and to administer the usual These minutes are seemingly complete obligation. with one exception. The minutes of December 24, 1796, close the first volume, and those of April 22, 1797, are the first recorded in the second volume, quite a large number of blank pages being left for the copying in of the minutes of the early meetings of the year. Fortunately, we have ample evidence of Wash-INGTON'S presence in the Lodge on April 1, 1797, to which reference will be made later. This gives firm foundation for the statement of the old Tyler, which has been handed down to us, that he had "tyled that door with Washington sitting in the East." Master's chair, which was a gift from Washington, is carefully preserved, and is still in use.

Washington set out from Mount Vernon on the 16th of April, 1789, for New York, arriving on the 23d; but his inauguration as President of the United States did not take place until the 30th, as the Federal Hall, at the northeast corner of Nassau and Wall Streets, at the head of Broad Street, was not ready. Shortly before the ceremonies were to begin, it was found that there was no suitable Bible at hand upon

which to take the oath of office. It happened that one of the aids of Colonel Morgan Lewis, the chief marshal of the day, was Major Jacob Morton, who was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, and also Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, which held its meetings in the City Assembly Rooms near by, on Broadway (No. 115, where the Boreel Building now stands), and he sent a messenger for the Lodge's Bible and the cushion upon which it rested, and upon this sacred volume Washington for the first time took the oath as President, which was administered to him by the Chancellor of the State of New York, Brother the Honorable Robert R. Livingston, who was at that time Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of New York.

Through the kind offices of Most Worshipful Grand Master Crandall, of New York, a deputation from St. John's Lodge, No. 1, has brought this volume * to our celebration.

On March 6, 1789, Holland Lodge (now No. 8), of New York City, elected Washington an honorary member "in consideration of the Masonic virtues which distinguished him."

In this city, before Washington's inauguration, there were great differences of opinion as to his election among many, and especially among the members of Lodge No. 2, which resulted in its warrant being sur-

^{*} See illustration, page 198.

rendered; but, at the Quarterly Communication in June, the warrant was re-granted to those of the Brethren who had favored Washington, and the Lodge flourishes to this day.

In the summer of 1790, Washington made a tour through the New England States, and at Newport, Rhode Island, among the many addresses presented to him, was one from King David's Lodge, to which he made a cordial reply, from which I quote:*

"Being persuaded that a just application of the principles on which the Masonic Fraternity is founded, must be promotive of private virtue and public prosperity, I shall always be happy to advance the interests of the Society, and to be considered by them as a deserving Brother." (As printed in the Newport Herald, Thursday, August 26, 1790.)

In May of 1791, Washington made a tour through the Southern States, and in Charleston received an address from the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, which was "Done in behalf of the Grand Lodge. M. Gist, G. M."

I make two quotations from Washington's reply: "I recognize with pleasure my relations to the Brethren of your Society;" and "I shall be happy on every occasion to evince my regard for the Fraternity."

General Mordecai Gist, once a member of our Grand Lodge, was an officer who had had a distin-

^{*} The address and the reply in full will be found at pages 363 and 364.

guished career in the Revolutionary War, and was a great admirer of Washington. His devotion to the cause of Independence may be imagined from the fact that he left to survive him two sons, the older named "Independent," and the younger "States."

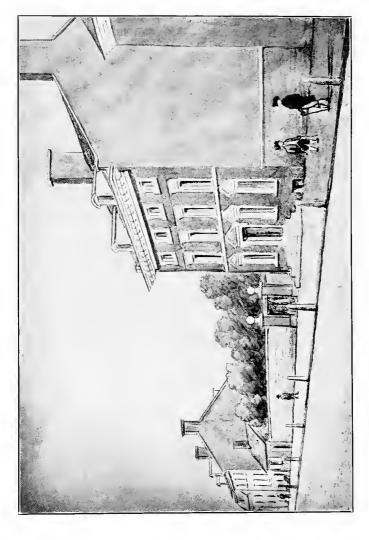
On St. John the Evangelist's Day, December 27, 1791, a "General Communication" of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was held, which was different from the usual Quarterly and Annual Grand Communications, to which none were admitted save members of Grand Lodge, except in rare cases.

This was done on the recommendation of the Committee on Charity ("commonly called the Stewards' Lodge"), which in those days had more power than the name would imply, they recommending that "a general Communication and feast" be held, part of the price of the ticket to be taken for the relief of the poor.

On the morning of St. John's Day, after "the Revd. Brother Dr. William Smith addressed the Brethren in an oration suitable to the Grand Day," a committee was appointed to prepare an address "to our illustrious Bro. George Washington, President of the United States," and Grand Lodge was adjourned until January 2, to receive the report of the committee.

Fenno's Gazette of the United States, published in this city on Saturday, December 31, 1791, contains the following:

^{*} See page 32.



PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S RESIDENCE IN PHILADELPHIA, A.D. 1790—A.D. 1797
From a contemporary water-color painting belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia; the figures are those of Washington and Robert Morris.

"Tuesday last being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, an elegant Oration was delivered at the Lodge Room, the corner of Arch and Fifth-Street, by the Rev. Brother Smith, and the following persons were installed Grand Officers for the ensuing year. [Here the names are given.]

"After which the feast of St. John was celebrated at Mr. Oeller's Hotel, and a liberal collection of charity for the poor of the institution was made and the following toasts were given:"

Here follow seven, the second one being, "All the Mason's round the globe," and the fourth, "Our illustrious brother Washington. [3 times 3 and 3 huzzas.]"

During his Presidential term Washington rented and lived in the house of Robert Morris, the finest private residence in the city; Lord Howe had lived there during the British occupation. It was a large double house of brick, three stories high, standing by itself on the south side of the High or Market Street, sixty feet east of Sixth, and was No. 190.* It was torn down in 1833, and three houses were erected on the site, and on the middle one, No. 528 Market Street, the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, in 1897, placed a suitable tablet.

In the dining-room in the rear of the first floor, a room about thirty feet long, with his back to the fire-place, Washington was accustomed to receive; and here, doubtless, his hair powdered and gathered behind in a silk bag, wearing coat and breeches of black velvet,

^{*} See illustration opposite.

white or pearl-colored vest, and yellow gloves, with cocked hat under his arm, with silver knee- and shoe-buckles, and a long sword, with finely wrought and glittering steel hilt, the coat worn over it and its scabbard of polished white leather, Washington received his Brethren at noon on Monday, January the 2d, the Grand Lodge having been opened at nine that morning and the proposed address read and approved. I regret that the time is lacking to read either the answer or the address.*

I am of the opinion that the shortness of the answer, which the newspapers of the day say "the President was pleased to give," may be accounted for by the shortness of the time he had had in which to prepare it, for it was the custom in those days for a copy of the address to be transmitted beforehand, so that a suitable reply might be prepared.

The following, under the heading of "Georgetown, Sept. 7," appeared in the *New York Journal and Patriotic Register*, published in New York, Saturday, September 21, 1793:

"The capitol is in progression: the south-east is yet left vacant; that corner-stone is to be laid with the assistance of the Brotherhood, on the 18th inst. Those of the Craft however dispersed are requested to join the work; the solemnity is expected to equal the occasion, the preceding day the sale of the lots in the city commences."

^{*} The address and the reply will be found at pages 31 and 32.

It may be noted, in passing, that on April 15, 1791, Brother Dr. E. C. Dick, the Worshipful Master of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, with the assistance of the Brethren, had laid the corner-stone of the District of Columbia, or "the Federal District," as it was first called, the stone being located at the southeast corner, at Jones's Point.

On September 18, besides the Grand Lodge of Maryland, the Lodges taking part were Potomac, then No. 9, now No. 5, Alexandria, No. 22, and the Brethren of Federal City Lodge, No. 15, a charter for whose constitution had been granted a few days before, in "all their elegant Badges and Cloathing."

The President was supported on the left by the Grand Master *pro tempore*, and on the right by the Master of No. 22.

A silver plate had been prepared on which, in addition to the names of the Commissioners, Grand Master, etc., was this inscription:

"This South East Corner Stone, of the Capitol of the United States of America in the City of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in the Thirteenth year of American Independence, in the first year of the second term of the Presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial, as his Military valour and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the President of the United States, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several Lodges under its jurisdiction, and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Virginia."

"The Plate [so states the Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis, dated Thursday, September 26] was then delivered to the President, who attended by the Grand Master P. T. and the three most Worshipful Masters, descended to the Cavazion trench—and deposed the plate, and laid on it the Corner Stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, on which was deposed Corn, Wine and Oil; then the whole congregation joined in reverential prayer, which was succeeded by Masonic Chaunting Honours, and a volley from the Artillery."

After the Brethren had returned to their places, the Grand Master pro tempore, Brother Joseph Clark, who was the Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, "elevated on a triple rostrum," delivered an oration fitting the occasion, in which he referred to "this designed magnificent Temple, the capitol of our extensive and populous states of veteran republics; states which were recovered, settled, and permanently established by the virtuous achievements and bravery of our illustrious brother and benevolent friend of Mankind, George Washington."

"The ceremony ended in prayer, Masonic Chaunting, Honours, and a 15 Volley from the Artillery,"—i.e., a national salute.

"The whole company retired to an extensive booth, where an ox of 500 pounds weight was barbeened, of which the company generally partook, with every abundance of other recreation."

On that occasion Washington were the apron made by the Marquise de Lafayette, now before you. The gavel, made by one of the workmen, was presented to Washington, and by him to Columbia Lodge, No. 19, Maryland, now Potomac Lodge, No. 5, District of Columbia, and, through the good offices of Most Worshipful Grand Master Seaton, of the District of Columbia, a deputation of that Lodge has brought it to our celebration.*

It will be recalled that it was used in laying the corner-stones of this Temple and the new State Capitol at Harrisburg.

In the New York Journal and Patriotic Register, published in New York, on Saturday, October 19, 1793, I came upon the following:

"Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in this city.

"'I have just returned from a tour of the city of Washington, and assure you that I am highly pleased with the activity which pervades all ranks in forwarding the several buildings, I was present when his illustrious excellency, the President of the United States, laid the first stone of (not equal to our St. James's) Capitol. The masonic procession was brilliant, and impressed my mind with an idea, that whatever is mysterious is majestic; I hope the republicans of the northern states will not take umbrage at the circumstance of having the federal ***** founded by free masons. Why should prejudice be nourished because this or that society or order of men, had the honor of laying the foundation of a——?"

In 1794, a painter named WILLIAMS, after having been refused permission by WASHINGTON, was allowed to paint a portrait of him on the request of Alexandria

Lodge. This portrait, or a copy of it, is now a cherished possession of the Lodge. Washington is represented as wearing the collar and jewel of a Past Master and an apron, on the flap of which is an eye irradiated. A picture of it is in our Loan Collection.

With regard to this portrait, if the engraving is accurate which is given in "Washington and his Masonic Compeers," by Brother Sidney Hayden (late a member of this Grand Lodge, to whom great gratitude is due for gathering together so much that is of the greatest interest about our illustrious Brother), Mr. W. S. Baker, in his "Engraved Portraits of Washington," says that it "is such a feeble attempt, almost amounting to a caricature, that we are not surprised at the refusal of the Lodge to pay the painter of it, any more than his travelling expenses."

The minutes* of our Grand Lodge of December 27, 1793, show that two Brethren were

"requested to wait on His Excellency, Bro. George Washington, with the compliments of the Day, and respectful Thanks of the Grand Lodge for his generous donation to the poor."

We do not know the amount of the donation, but we may possibly form some idea from the fact that a few days later, January 1, 1794, Washington sent to Bishop White two hundred and fifty dollars for the poor, having on the previous day written confidentially to the Bishop, "to obtain information and to render

Fellow citizens and Brothers,
of the Grand longe of Pennsylvania

I have received your address
with all the feelings of brotherly affection
mingles onth those sentiments, for the
Society, which it was calculated to excite.
To have been, in any degree, in
instrument in the hands of thomsence,
be pronote order and union, and erect upon
a solid foundation the time principles of
government, is only to have shared with
hary others in a bour, the result of
which it us hope, will prove through
all ages, a sanctuary for brothers and
a longe for the virtues.

Permet me to reciprocate your
prayers for my temporal happiness,
and to supplicate that me may all
sheet thorougher in that eternal tendle
horrors builter is the great architect
of the Universe

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WASHINGTON'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER 27, A.D. 1796

the little I can afford without ostentation or mention of my name are the sole objects of these inquiries."

September 19, 1796, Washington issued his "Farewell Address," announcing his determination not to accept a re-election to the Presidency.

At the Quarterly Communication of our Grand Lodge in December following, a committee was appointed "to frame an Address to be presented on the ensuing Feast of St. John, Dec. 27th, to the Great Master Workman, our Illustrious Bro. Washington on the occasion of his intended retirement from Public Labor."

The address was prepared and approved, and, the committee having ascertained from Washington when it would be convenient, a large deputation waited upon him, on Wednesday, the 28th, at noon, and presented the address, to which, as the Philadelphia *Gazette* of Thursday, the 29th, says, "the President was pleased to reply."

That reply is now before you, just as he wrote and read it.*

It is difficult in these days to realize that Washington had his detractors and slanderers, not only as to his personal or private character, but also as to his public character. With regard to the charges of personal irregularity, supported though they once were by

^{*} See illustration opposite. The address and the reply will be found at pages 35-37.

a clergyman's word, fortunately we know the sources from which such charges are derived, and how utterly and entirely false they are.

With regard to his political or public character, he was charged with being avaricious and arbitrary; that his character was founded on false appearances, which could only be respected while it was not known; and that he was without skill as a soldier. I quote a single sentence from a communication in the *Aurora*, published in this city on March 6, 1797, referring to the 4th just passed, when he had retired from the Presidency.

"Every heart in unison with freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exultation that the name of Washington ceases this day to give currency to political inquiry and to legalize corruption."

Charges such as these, made, it should always be remembered, against one who served his country, whether as general or President, without one cent of remuneration, were very galling to a man of Washington's temperament, and he heartily appreciated the assurances he received from his Masonic Brethren of their respect and confidence.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on March 21, 1797, adopted an address which they sent to Washington with regard to his retirement from public labor, and from his reply I quote:

"My attachment to the Society of which we are members, will dispose me always to contribute my best endeavours to promote the honor and interest of the Craft."

A few days after his return to Mount Vernon, in March, 1797, a committee of Alexandria Lodge waited upon him, with an address and an invitation to dine with them.

The invitation was accepted, and Saturday, April 1, was designated as the time.

Claypool's American Daily Advertiser, published in this city, on Tuesday, April 11, 1797, contains the following:

"Alexandria, April 4,

"In consequence of an invitation from the Ancient York Masons of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, to General Washington, he joined the Brethren on Saturday last, when the following address was delivered to which he made the subjoined reply. After which the Lodge went in procession from their room to Mr. Abert's tavern, where they partook of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion, at which the utmost harmony and unanimity prevailed."

The address and reply are then given; from the latter I quote the concluding sentence:

"And the assurance you give me of your belief that I have acted upon the square in my public capacity, will be among my principal enjoyments in this terrestrial Lodge."

There were nine toasts, the eighth being, "Masons' wives, and Masons' bairns, and all who wish to lie in Masons' arms."

The account concludes:

- "By Brother Washington
- "The Lodge at Alexandria and all Masons throughout the world.
 - "After he had retired,
- "Our most respected brother George Washington was drank with all Masonic honours."

Washington returned to Mount Vernon under an escort of mounted troops of the town.

This tribute of affection and regard from his neighbors and Brethren was very pleasing to Washington. In the oration which Brother Dr. E. C. Dick delivered at the memorial service held by the two Lodges of Alexandria, on February 22, 1800, the day recommended by Congress, he said,—

"The last time we met to offer our salutations and express our inviolable attachment to the venerable sage, on his retiring from the Chief Magistracy of the Union, you may remember that, in telling you how peculiarly grateful were your expressions, the visible emotions of his great soul had almost deprived him of the power of utterance."

In 1798, our relations with France became so strained that war seemed imminent, and Washington was duly nominated and confirmed as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief, being commissioned July 4.

It was understood that he was not to leave home until necessity required it. In November, he set out for Philadelphia to confer on the subject of military preparations. On his arrival in Baltimore, on the 7th, he was presented with a copy of the "New Ahiman Rezon," recently adopted by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, together with a complimentary address, to which he made a very patriotic reply, which I regret I cannot read to you entirely. I quote one sentence:

"So far as I am acquainted with the principles and doctrines of Freemasonry, I conceive them to be founded on benevolence, and to be exercised for the good of mankind; I cannot, therefore, upon this ground withdraw my approbation from it."

It is well known that during the French Revolution religion was dethroned, and reason installed in the place of Deity. The spreading of such doctrines was by many ascribed to the "Illuminati," who were supposed to be Masons. During this period clubs like the Jacobin Clubs in France were formed in this country, and the spread of these doctrines was greatly feared, especially by the clergy, and in 1798 one of them, the Rev. G. W. Snyder, of Fredericktown, Maryland, wrote to Washington, sending at the same time a book entitled "Proofs of a Conspiracy," etc., by John Robinson, the conspiracy being "to overturn all government and all religion."

Mr. SNYDER then wrote:

"Upon serious reflection I was led to think that it might be within your power to prevent the horrid plan from corrupting the brethren of the English lodges over which you preside."

(It will be recalled that the medal with "G.W. G.G.M." upon it had appeared the year before.)

Washington, in acknowledging the gift, after explaining his delay in replying, owing to "a multiplicity of matters," and his weakness after a fever, corrects the error the clergyman had "run into, of my presiding over the English Lodges in this country," adding:

"The fact is I preside over none, nor have I been in one more than once or twice within the last thirty years. I believe, notwithstanding that [not merely the English Lodges, but] none of the lodges in this country are contaminated with the principles ascribed to the society of the *Illuminati*."

Washington was nothing if not accurate; when he spoke of English Lodges, he intended English Lodges, and not American Lodges. Before the Revolution, "within the last thirty years," he had visited several English Lodges, but it is well known that he often visited American Lodges. English Lodges, when Washington wrote, meant Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England, and we have the same thing to-day on this continent; for in the Jurisdiction of Quebec there are still three Lodges which hold under the mother Grand Lodge of England, the Lodges not having been as yet willing to (though the prospect now is bright that they will soon) consent to acknowledge the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction over the territory in which they live; so that Quebec has English Lodges as well as Quebec Lodges.

That Washington did not propose to allow his Masonic Brethren to rest under any wrong imputation is evident from a second letter which he wrote to Mr. SNYDER, in reply to one from him which cannot be found.

In this letter Washington says,—

"It was not my intention to doubt that the doctrines of the *Illuminati*, and the principles of *Jacobinism* had not spread in the United States. On the contrary, no one is more fully satisfied of the fact than I am.

"The idea I meant to convey was, that I did not believe that the lodges of Freemasons in this country had, as societies, endeavored to propagate the diabolical tenets of the former, or the pernicious principles of the latter, if they are susceptible of separation."

That individual Masons may have done so, he said, was not to be questioned.

On Saturday, December 14, 1799, shortly before midnight, after a very brief illness, Washington entered into life eternal.

In those days there was neither telegraph nor telephone, and the sad news spread slowly.

Mr. Tobias Lear, the General's private secretary, in the carefully kept record of those sad days, under date of Monday the 16th, writes:

"Information being received from Alexandria that the Military, Free Masons, &c. were determined to show their respect to

the memory of the General by attending his body to the grave—measures were taken to make provision for the refreshment of a large number of people, as some refreshment wd be expected."

The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon about four o'clock.

On the ornament at the head of the coffin were inscribed the words "Surge ad Judicium," and below it "Gloria Deo," and on a silver plate "General George Washington departed this life, on the 14th December 1799 Æt. 68."

We have an account of the funeral written by a Brother Mason; it was printed in the Boston Columbian Centinel and Massachusetts Federalist, of Wednesday, January 1, 1800, as follows:

"A correspondent at Alexandria, under date of the 19th has communicated to the Editor the following interesting particulars of the last moments and funeral of him whose exit has filled an empire with tears.—Yesterday I attended the Funeral of the Saviour of our country, at Mount Vernon; and had the honor of being one of those who carried his Body to the vault. He was borne by military gentlemen and brethren of our lodge, of which he was formerly Master. I enclose a sketch of the Procession. To describe the scene is impossible. The coffin bore his Sword and Apron; and the Members of the Lodge walked as mourners. As I helped to place the body in the vault, and stood at the door while the funeral service was performing, I had the best opportunity of seeing the countenances of all. Every one was affected, but none so much as his domestics of all ages."

The procession was formed, and moved as follows:

Cavalry, Infantry, Guard,

With arms reversed.

Music.

Clergy.

The General's horse, with his saddle, holsters, and pistols.

The Corpse.

Pall-bearers.

Colonel Little.

Colonel Marsteller.

Colonel Gilpin.

Mourners.

Masonic Brethren.

Citizens.

The pall-bearers, with the exception of Colonel Marsteller, were members of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, whose Master, Brother Dr. E. C. Dick, and Chaplain, Rev. Brother James Muir, D.D., performed the funeral ceremonies of the Craft, after the Rev. Thomas Davis had read the burial service of the Episcopal Church.

A salute was fired by the military, the sun of the short winter day went down, and darkness spread over the scene.

It is to be remembered that dual membership is still permissible in Virginia, and it is an interesting fact that Washington's death was reported to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, not by Alexandria Lodge, but by

old Fredericksburg Lodge, in which he had been entered more than forty-seven years before.

Washington's remains were undisturbed until October 7, 1837, when they were removed to their present receptacle, a block of white Pennsylvania marble, the gift of Brother John Struthers, of this city.

Time fails to tell of the part taken by this Grand Lodge in the funeral ceremonies in this city held under the direction of Congress, and of the ceremonies participated in by Grand and Subordinate Lodges throughout the country, on February 22, 1800, that day having been recommended by Congress for general observance.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in January, 1800, requested from Mrs. Washington a lock of the General's hair, which she sent, and which is carefully preserved in a small gold urn, the handiwork of Past Grand Master Brother Paul Revere, of Revolutionary fame, and Most Worshipful Grand Master Gallagher, whose eloquent words have so delighted us, has brought this precious relic to our celebration.*

Mention must not be omitted here of what was once regarded as an important state paper. It is styled,—

"Vindication | of | General Washington | from the stigma | of adherence to | Secret Societies | by | Joseph Ritner | Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, | communicated | by | request of the House of Representatives, to that Body, | on the 8th of March, 1837."

^{*} See illustration, page 198. See, also, page 104.

It states that,—

"The wide-trumpeted misfortune of his early youth, in becoming a Freemason, has tended more to fasten upon us the evils of that society than all the jealous spirit of equality," and "even the practical renunciation of the last thirty-one years of his life, and his latest and most solemn precepts on the subject of lawless combinations, have failed to atone for his early indiscretion or to remove the danger."

Governor RITNER thought that in Washington's Farewell Address that statesman referred to the Masonic Fraternity when he spoke of the danger of "all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe, the regular deliberations and actions of the constituted authorities."

After making some further quotations from the address, the Governor continues:

"It will be perceived that Washington here makes no express mention of Freemasonry. It would have been undignified in him to have alluded by name to any particular society; especially to one whose bloated existence was even then marked with its own destruction, although it could count back to a barroom birth in an obscure tavern of London, in the year 1717, and whose only chance of immortality would be such mention by him, as loathsome insects are sometimes found preserved in the purest amber."

Neither Washington nor Grand Master Smith seemed to have had any such idea, when the latter pre-

sented the address of our Grand Lodge, December 28, 1796, referring to the Farewell Address as "an invaluable legacy," only a few months after the Farewell Address had been delivered.

The "Vindication," while most illogical and misleading, as well as untrue in many of its statements, is entertaining reading.

After Washington's death, among the articles found "in the study" were "1 Japan Box containing a Mason's Apron," which was appraised at forty dollars (whether this was the Lafayette or the Watson & Cossoul apron, cannot now be told), and "1 piece of Oilcloth containing the Orders of Masonry," appraised at fifty dollars. How this floor-cloth or "Lodge" came into Washington's possession, and what became of it, are not known.

Among his books were the Pennsylvania "Ahiman Rezon," appraised at one dollar; the Maryland "New Ahiman Rezon," appraised at one dollar and fifty cents, possibly on account of its richer binding; the Massachusetts "Constitutions," appraised at one dollar; a volume of "Masonic Sermons," appraised at fifty cents (the three preceding are now in the Boston Athenæum), and five volumes of the Sentimental and Masonic Magazine, from July, 1792, to December, 1794, published in Dublin, Ireland, by "John Jones sole Proprietor," and sent by him with a complimentary letter, dated January 25, 1795, in which he states his intention of prefixing a portrait of the President,



When FREEDOM, first her glorious Day had wen. She smill on WASHINGTON, her darling Son. Mild JUSTICE daims him as his Virtues lise, And LOVE, and HONOR still attend the Rige.

"executed by an Irish artist in an elegant manner," to the sixth volume, and dedicating it to His Excellency; and he hopes "that that liberty will not be deemed too presumptuous." They are now in the library of Bishop John F. Hurst, of Washington, D. C.

The June, 1795, number of the magazine, accordingly, is "embellished" with "a portrait of his Excellency George Washington, supported by emblematic Figures," one of which, Justice, wears a Masonic apron, upon which are depicted the square and compasses. In the foreground is an open book, with "Vide Aude Tace" on the right-hand page, and the letter "G," irradiated, on the left. The name of the engraver is not given. At the top is "Engraved for the Masonic Magazine." *

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has always honored Washington, and its roll contains no less than six Lodges named in his honor; and in this Jurisdiction, when a Table Lodge is opened, one of the three regular toasts is "The Memory of our Deceased Brother George Washington."

In 1850, our Grand Lodge appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars to procure a block of white Pennsylvania marble for the Washington National Monument at Washington, D. C., and this block, suitably and beautifully carved, you may see at the landing one

^{*} See illustration opposite.

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hundred and eighty feet from the ground. We have these photographs of it.*

In the time at my disposal it is not possible to refer to all the good qualities which characterize the good man and the good Mason such as were found in Wash-Ington. I speak of but one, charity.

In looking over his cash accounts, so many of which are preserved, I was interested to find so often the entry "For charity." I quote a few entries between the years 1756 and 1760: "By cash to a crippled man 5/." "By cash gave a man who had his house burnt £1." "By a beggar Woman 5/." "By cash given to the Charity sermon £1-1-3." "By cash gave for the sufferers at Boston by fire £12."

One entry may interest many of my younger Brethren: "May 30, 1760 By Treating the Ladies 4/."

In a letter which he wrote November 26, 1775, from Cambridge, to his manager at Mount Vernon, Wash-Ington said,—

"Let the hospitality of the house be kept with respect to the poor. Let no one go away hungry. If any of this kind of people should be in want of corn, supply their necessities, provided it does not encourage them in idleness."

We see the quality of charity or love in an incident during the Revolutionary War. I quote from a letter

^{*} See illustrations, pages 198 and 209. See, also, page 38.

to the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of Montgomery Lodge, No. 68, of New York, recorded in the minutes of December 4, 1839:

"I congratulate you and the members of Montgomery Lodge of which I am proud to be one, on having received from Bro. Frayne a Masonic apron and scart which are peculiarly interesting on account of the illustrious associations connected with them, and the bright example of Masonic and Brotherly affection which their past history so strikingly illustrates.

"During the American Revolution, when war and the deadly strife of battle raged with unbridled fury throughout this continent, it happened that among the spoils taken from the British was the chest of Sergeant Kelly of the 22d Regiment, which contained all the venerable relics now presented to us by Bro. Frayne. As soon as General Washington was apprised of this fact, . . . forgetting the asperities of war, he immediately sent back the chest, with a courteous letter to Sergeant Kelly, that the Americans although fighting for the liberty of their country, did not feel disposed to wage war against benevolent and charitable institutions."

We are told by the American Brother, who was the means of transmitting the relics to Montgomery Lodge, that Sergeant Kelly, after his arrival home, lived to a good old age, and

"on his dying bed, surrounded by his kindred, and among the number was an old and tried friend, who was a Brother Mason [Brother Frayne, I take it], he ordered the sash and apron to be produced, and calling his old friend and comrade to his side, exacted from him a promise, to forward, after his death, the same to Montgomery Lodge, in New York City, with an accompanying letter stating it to be a memento to the fraternity

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of the kindness and fraternal regard of George Washington toward an humble brother and a stranger, and as a testimonial that 'the memory of the just is blessed, and shall live and flourish like the green bay tree.'"

I am informed by the Secretary of Montgomery Lodge that the sash and apron have disappeared.

Ability is wanting in me to do full justice to the very interesting subject which has been assigned to me; I have endeavored to present facts, not fancies, in Washington's Masonic life, and to give you some of his well-authenticated words.

My Brethren, I think you will now believe with me that the prayer which was offered in that dimly lighted Lodge-room in the old brick Market-House, in far-off little Fredericksburg, on that November evening, one hundred and fifty years ago, was abundantly answered, and that that candidate for Freemasonry did, indeed, dedicate his life to the service of God, and become a true and faithful Brother among us.

Faithful and true he was; and so, until to each one of us there comes, one by one, the summons which all must obey, let us be faithful and true, so that he and you and I, as he himself said to us of Pennsylvania, may hereafter "meet as brethren in the Celestial Temple of the Supreme Architect;" or until all our expectant eyes shall behold the sun of time to set behind the everlasting hills, when to finite minds shall be revealed the infinite eternity of God.

The Brethren then sang "Hail, Columbia! happy land," to The President's March.

Brother Stewart L. Woodford, Past Master of Continental Lodge, No. 287, New York, addressed Grand Lodge:

WASHINGTON AS A CITIZEN

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETH-REN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

At this hour my words shall be few.

Before the altar of Masonry have stood the high and the lowly, the titled and the commoner, the rich and the poor, the master and the workman, in the absolute equality of our Brotherhood. His Majesty the present King of England was Grand Master of Masons until his accession to the throne. To-day the President of our Republic, all official rank being laid aside, meets with us upon this level of manhood and fraternity.

To each and all of this vast and far-reaching Brotherhood, whose Lodges girdle the globe, the admonition has been given, as it was given to each of us, before any obligation of Masonry was assumed, that nothing would be asked that should interfere with our duty to our family, our country, or our God.

The better Mason a man is, the better Citizen will he be, and the better Citizen the truer Mason.

Our Craft teaches that complete manhood is built upon foundations that are four-squared. These fourdations are, first, the sound body; next, the sound mind; then the sound moral sense; and lastly, the masterful will that takes all these and out of them builds, fashions, and perfects manhood and citizenship.

The Brother in whose memory we meet to-day was fortunate in having all these essential conditions for the four-squared foundation on which the pyramid of his life and character was reared until the apex was such complete manhood as has been given to but few men to attain.

Washington was a robust, muscular man of magnificent physique and great endurance. He could ride, swim, jump, run, shoot, and wrestle with the best. There have been few leaders among men who have not been strong in body as well as strong in brain and will. Instinctively, when we think of a really great man, we think of a man who has the physical ability to do, to endure, and to win his struggle by physical strength.

Washington had the sound mind. He had this possession in its best practical form, that complete common sense which comprehends all, which measures and weighs all, which decides wisely, which rises to the altitude of absolute genius.

Washington had the clear, sound, moral sense. There are men who reason strongly and logically, but who, in moral crises, reason too often from a false moral basis. He saw straight through to the right and the wrong of every question that came to him for decision.

He had also the masterful will that made him courageous, forceful, strenuous, dominant. Acting on his well-developed body, this made him physically brave; acting on his sound mind, it made his judgment almost unerring; acting on his clear moral sense, it made him a rock where truth and right were at issue; acting on each and all and through each and all, this forceful will made him first among his countrymen—almost the first among the greatest of our human kind.

Washington left school in 1745, when he was thirteen years old, and never thereafter had systematic scholastic training. For four years, under the hard necessity of earning his livelihood, he assisted in plantation work and took field lessons in surveying. seventeen he entered the public service, and his life as official and citizen began. He was the appointed Surveyor of Culpeper County. He died fifty years thereafter, at the age of sixty-seven. During all those years, excepting only seven, he was, in some capacity or other, in the public employment,—as surveyor, as militiaman on the frontier, as member of the Colonial Assembly, as member of the Colonial Congress, as General of the Continental Army, as President of the United States, and, finally, as Lieutenant-General of the Nation in prospect of European war.

During all these years he was ever the true, good citizen, who never shirked personal political duty. It is recorded of him that always when at home at Mount Vernon, he voted, he served as juror, and in all quiet,

homely, and dignified ways fulfilled the complete duties of his citizenship. I name these things thus in detail that they may burn themselves this day into our conscience and memory. Washington and his compeers thus made our Republic possible. Thus and thus only shall we make it enduring.

Let me go back to the beginning of his public service as surveyor and then as militiaman on the western frontier of Virginia. For years he lived in the wilderness and among the pioneers and the Indians. He slept on the ground and in the snow. He had the joy that comes to a brave, strong, hopeful man struggling against physical difficulties and dangers. He learned in that hard school, as so many of our Fathers learned, the meaning of our westward march of civilization that has since blazed our way to the Pacific coast, and at the last has made stepping-stones of the far islands of the Pacific seas on our resistless march to that which our fathers called the Orient, but which to us is only the new Occident.

Thus came his duties. Thus passed his life. At twenty-six years of age he entered the Legislature of Virginia as Burgess; then elected member of the First Congress; then, at forty-three, chosen to be Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies. Fitly, and in prophecy, was the name chosen,—the Continental Congress and the Continental Army. That struggle was not for the control of thirteen feeble colonies fringed along the Atlantic coast, sprinkled sparsely with three

millions of scattered colonists. It was for the mastery of a Continent whose sure destiny is to master the world—aye, to master the world, not by domination of arms, but by the surer, the larger, the final and enduring domination of ideas, of truth, of liberty.

So passed our Brother on, doing each duty as each duty came; bearing often and at times alone the burden and the sorrow and the agony and the travail in which a nation was born. He passed from labor to labor until the hour of refreshment came, and then he passed from labor here to that Grand Lodge where the only one and true God is forever our Grand Master.

My Brothers, we are fortunate, and our Craft is fortunate, to-day as we keep this Masonic Anniversary, that a Brother Mason sits in the Chair of Washington in the City that bears our dead Brother's name. As Masons we have heard his plea for brotherhood between master and workman. Let each of us give answer: "So mote it be."

Greetings were received from the visiting Most Worshipful Grand Masters and other Brethren, as follows:

Brother THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Maryland:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER, AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

I bring you greetings from Maryland, one of the thirteen colonies that Washington welded into an

embryo nation, which has developed into the magnificent Republic of to-day.

Brother H. OSCAR KERNS, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Virginia:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED BRETH-REN:

The place where I stand to-day should be to me as hallowed ground, for it was here my ancestors landed, when they came with William Penn to America. I feel therefore that I am not only among my Brethren, but that I am among my kinsmen.

I bring to you the greetings and the thanks of the Masons of Virginia, for, in honoring Washington, you honor Virginia Masonry, and I thank you in the name of the Grand Lodge of Virginia for giving us the esteemed privilege of joining with you in doing honor to the most illustrious son of America, and the most illustrious of American Masons.

Some may think it strange that his own Mother did not take the first step towards celebrating this the Sesqui-centennial of the initiation of her beloved and honored son into the mysteries of Freemasonry, but she thought it best to unite with others on this occasion, and she felt glad when it entered into the heart of her sister Pennsylvania to have a family reunion, and invite the Old Mother and her other Sisters to meet in her beautiful home, and rejoice together on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of this Brother from darkness to Masonic light.

We have brought with us some of the precious relics of by-gone days: here is the old Bible upon whose sacred pages our Brother has laid his hands, and which his lips have touched to seal his vows, and here are the records that show the date of his initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry. Well may we cherish these links of love, that connect us with the past and establish our fraternal relations with him, and may our coming here bind us together with a fraternal bond, invincible, indestructible, not made with hands, but eternal in the Heavens.

Brother W. Holt Apgar, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in New Jersey:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER, PRESIDENT BROTHER, AND BRETHREN:

The memories of Valley Forge, Morristown, Princeton, Monmouth, Brandywine, and Germantown are called up to-day, as we meet and clasp hands with our Brethren of Pennsylvania. We see, above it all, Washington, with his majestic presence, and his character being there tried as the crucible is tried by the fire. My Brethren across the river made historical and memorable, because upon its banks were fought the battles which have made history, we are pleased

to-day to mingle with you—you who love to labor with those in the mystic tie. We thank you, and we are glad indeed that we can this day join you in celebrating one of the events of the Masonic Brotherhood. Masonry was to Washington a strong, living, breathing reality, which helped him to endure. My Brethren, if your grasp of Masonry is as deep and broad as was Washington's, it will help you to be as he was.

May this be one of the lessons of this day, and in that spirit, Right Worshipful Sir, the Masons of New Jersey greet our Brethren, the President, and you of Pennsylvania, who have made this pleasure possible.

Brother Harry H. Myers, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Arkansas:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

I come to you to-day from the far-off Southland,—from Arkansas, the land of the magnolia and the birds; that land where the sunshine has grasped and warmed our products; that land whose moonbeams are diluted with heaven's dew, and whose fruit is known all over the world. From the true and loyal hearts of the Fraternity of Arkansas I bring you most cordial greeting. In Arkansas we recognize Masonry as an institution as broad and comprehensive as mankind; an

institution that was hewn into the images of right and justice from the very rock of truth itself.

We practise in Arkansas that broad fraternal brotherhood which characterizes Masonry and should characterize us in every act and walk of life. We believe, as Masons, in that government which makes it possible for us to pursue our several vocations of life, and properly educate our children; in that government where the Chief Magistrate of this, the greatest nation the world has ever known, represents the supremacy of the law.

Most Worshipful Sir, from Arkansas, from the faroff Southland, I bring you most fraternal and cordial greeting.

Brother ARTHUR C. WHEELER, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Connecticut:

I am awfully glad we are here; we came very near not getting here. While the Masons of Connecticut try to be good Masons, they have proved to-day that they are poor sailors, and for six or seven hours we were in New York Harbor.

We arrived just in time to hear the splendid tribute paid by Brother Woodford, but missed the address by our illustrious President, and regret it. Right Worshipful Sir, though Connecticut is small in area, in proportionate numbers it compares with many of the other Jurisdictions, and I bring you our warmest greeting. We love to respect and admire the history

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made by our illustrious President, Washington, and we admire, Sir, the enthusiasm of Pennsylvania, which has made it possible for us to meet with you to-day.

Brother David F. Mason, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Idaho:

Brethren, it is gratifying indeed to stand before this assembly after having a six days' ride across the country to do it.

I hail from Idaho, one of the paradises of the West, where a miner lays down his pick and shovel only long enough to attend the Masonic Lodge.

Masonry in Idaho is becoming very prevalent. When I first took up my citizenship in Idaho, some fifteen years ago, we had three hundred and fifty Masons in the State; to-day we have three thousand five hundred in thirty eight Lodges, all working nicely, and Masonry is growing and progressive.

I am, indeed, glad to be with you, and I bring to you the greetings of our Grand Lodge.

Brother Edward T. D. Chambers, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of Masons in Quebec:

From the far northeast corner of this American Continent, where the Brethren endeavor to dissipate many adverse surroundings from without to keep alive the sacred fires of Masonry upon their altars, I bring warmest greetings, Sir, from the Jurisdiction of Quebec.

The Brethren there owe obedience to the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which claims Jurisdiction as far north as the Pole, and as far east as where the waters of the Atlantic lie on the coast of Labrador. I promised before leaving home to extend to you the regret of the Grand Master of our Grand Lodge. It must have been a very severe blow to him to feel that his health would not permit him to come here.

Although he has been prominent in our social and Masonic life for many years, he is a native of Glen Falls, in New York, and still retains his American citizenship, and his love for American Masonry. thank you for the privilege of speaking for him and the Masons of our Jurisdiction, and I thank you, Sir, for the hospitality, not only that has been extended to me upon this occasion, but I recall the splendid hospitality in which I was enabled to participate with several other visitors from our Jurisdiction some fifteen years ago, upon the occasion of your magnificent celebration of the Centennial of your independence as a sovereign Grand Lodge. I cannot but express my sympathy with you when I notice the absence of so many familiar faces, among them, the then Grand Master, Brother Coppée Mitchell, and Brother VAUX, with whom I was on familiar terms.

Brother Harry J. Guthrie, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Delaware:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN:

I thank you for the privilege of presenting you the greetings of the smallest Jurisdiction, save one, in the country. We are small, and while to-day we are considering all over the country, and the question is being agitated, "Who is the oldest Mason?" I will say that right back here in the corner came this suggestion, "Who is the youngest Grand Master?" Finally, I established myself as the youngest Grand Master here to-day, and, as the youngest from one of the smallest Jurisdictions, I wish to convey to you the greetings of my people. Also, to convey to you the greetings of the Commonwealth that sheltered LAFAYETTE, who was the companion and who upheld the hands of the illustrious patriot of whom we have heard so much to-day.

Brother Charles T. Gallagher, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR:

What more can be said for Massachusetts than has already been expressed? She is counted among the galaxy of Sister Grand Lodges for whom I have already responded, but if a special greeting is needed I give you on the moment this sentiment: Pennsylvania and Massachusetts; Philadelphia and Boston; WILLIAM PENN and COTTON MATHER; the Quaker and the Puritan; the austerity and asperity of their religious zeal, softened and liberalized with time, have produced

descendants who meet as Masons in this presence and around a common board with "Friendship, Morality, and Brotherly Love."

Brother John C. Yocum, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Missouri:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER:

I am pleased to be here to-day representing the Grand Jurisdiction of old Missouri. Probably many of you know that the citizens of Missouri are called "Mossbacks," but I want to show you that that is untrue, because I am pleased to be here to-day to bring greetings to this Grand Lodge from over six thousand loyal, true Masons of that Jurisdiction. I want to assure you that there is no moss on their backs. The only moss you see in Missouri grows on very crooked trees. It gives me special pleasure to come back here for this reason, that while I have been a citizen of the Jurisdiction of Missouri for sixteen years, yet Pennsylvania is the home of my birth, and it affords me a special pleasure to come back to my old home.

Brother WILLIAM A. STONE, Governor of Pennsylvania:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR:

One of the Brethren a moment ago spoke of "a common board," and as I am particularly anxious to

get better acquainted with that board, I will simply defer what I have to say.

Brother Everett C. Benton, representing the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Vermont:

Like getting into the Union, I was a little late. We were lost in the fog in New York Bay, but the Grand Lodge of Vermont brings cordial greetings to you.

Brother Benjamin Titus, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of Masons in Arizona:

Brethren, I feel very grateful for this opportunity of visiting the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and to have an opportunity of beholding the priceless relics which you have in charge,—emblems for future generations of Masons. They are a priceless treasure, which I hope will be preserved among the Fraternity for numbers of years to come.

I thank you very much, Right Worshipful Grand Master, for the privilege you have afforded me of saying something to the Brethren here to-day.

Brother William L. Swan, Past Master of Matine-cock Lodge, No. 806, Oyster Bay, New York:

We have heard this afternoon about the Arcadian period, when Brother Washington was initiated and conducted into the Masonic Lodge. There seems to be a dispute as to who had the honor of conferring the Degree upon him, and as to what Master or officers

assisted in the work of conferring the Degree, but there is no mistake whatever as to who initiated Brother Roosevelt at Oyster Bay into Matinecock Lodge, No. 806, and who took part in conferring the Degree upon that Brother. I am very proud of that, because as a man he illustrates the best principles of citizenship, and he has always, before he was a Mason, lived up to all the ideals of Masonry. We were glad to have him, as an old friend and neighbor, become a Brother Mason and through our Lodge bring him into the Fraternity. I thank you for the pleasure of being with you this afternoon.

Brother Frank E. Bullard, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska:

I bring you greetings from two hundred and twenty-five Lodges and twelve or fifteen thousand Masons from the Jurisdiction of Nebraska. We have not the traditions of Valley Forge, but our traditions are the Sioux, the Pawnees, the Winnebagoes, and other Indian tribes with whose names you are familiar. We look back to you for our inspiration for all that goes to make up good citizenship. I am proud and glad to bring you the greetings of the Freemasons of Nebraska.

Major-General Brother John R. Brooke, of Stichter Lodge, No. 254:

I do not know what I could say to this assembly which would be interesting in the way of Masonry,

and do not want to inflict them with what I do know something about, which is not very much, in my profession. In the old Masonic Temple on Chestnut Street, many years ago, I was inducted into the Columbia Royal Arch Chapter. On a few occasions since that date, I have been a visitor to other Chapters. My own Lodge was No. 340, of Pennsylvania, but I was transferred to No. 254, of which I am now a member in good standing. Being born in this country and having been a wanderer for forty-four years, I now come back to the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, from which I have never severed my connection, to resume my citizenship here, and spend the rest of my life among those whom I have always regarded as my friends, aside from the Mystic Shrine.

I can only say, Right Worshipful Grand Master, that I had better follow the example of recent speakers in brevity, with a declaration that in the future one hundred and fiftieth celebration we would all like to be here.

Brother John M. Carter, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of Masons in Maryland:

I had supposed that our little adjoining State below that line that separates the North from the South had already been heard from.

In supplementing what our Chief has said, I have to add that, when the great engineers who ran that line and separated us geographically had concluded their

labors, they forgot to separate the friendship and love of the citizens of the two States, and that we are as much welded together now after a lapse of a century or more, both Masonically and socially, as when they ran that line.

Brother John Wanamaker, of Friendship Lodge, No. 400:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER:

You have certainly struck me a blow. I presumed it would be only the dignitaries who would be speakers to-day, and I can only say a single word of the impressions that have been made upon me by this congress of Masons, and the example that it gives of the oneness of the Brotherhood in the United States, and to put alongside of it what to me was the most marvellous revelation of the breadth and strength of this great Fraternity, when I was asked to sit down at a banquet in Bombay with Mohammedans and Hindoos, together with Scotchmen, Englishmen, and Americans; and they reached out their hands to me, not as a foreigner, as they termed me, but as a Mason. The Brotherhood in Ceylon and India was something that you could not explain in words, or speak of in such a way as to give a fair impression. They look at a man, no matter where he comes from, if he is a Mason, as a Brother, and the whole impression that they seemed to convey was that they belonged to a great company of men who were trying to get hold of other men, to make more of a man in the man. They take them in their arms. I thank you very much for the lessons that I have learned from each of the speakers; from my eloquent friend General Woodford, and especially for the finished sermon, and a better I have not heard in ten years, which Brother Roosevelt has preached us.

I thank you very much for the compliment you have paid me.

Brother George H. Walker, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia:

I did not expect to be called upon, but I certainly wish to say for the District of Columbia that I bring the greetings of the Grand Lodge and of nearly seven thousand Masons of that Jurisdiction, and I bring you their good wishes for the success of this celebration.

There is just one thought that has occurred to me during these exercises. I would like to give utterance to it. That is, that Washington and all his generals, in fact, of those who formed this government, a large majority were Masons, and when the new underlying principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity for men were proclaimed, I doubt not but that the inspiration of the form of these principles came from the Lodge-room. They had the opportunity to create a visible throne in our midst, but, Brethren, they created a throne in the heart, or, as it has been said,—

"There is nothing so kingly as Kindness, There is nothing so loyal as Truth."

I deem it a great privilege to be called upon to speak.

Brother George Washington Baird, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER:

I suppose the ground has been so well covered that there is nothing left for me to say. I bring to you greetings of the six thousand Masons of the smallest territory in the Union, but perhaps it contains a larger percentage of Masons than any territory in the world. It is rapidly becoming a centre of education, of music and polytechnics, and already is the centre of statesmanship.

It has been my pleasure and my honor, since the death of the illustrious SINGLETON, to write the review of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges. I like to bear testimony that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania sticks closer to its principles, to its tenets, than any other I have been so far able to read.

After Brother Stone had spoken, the Brethren sang "Hail, Masonry Divine!" to America. During the singing, Brother Roosevelt withdrew from Grand Lodge, being escorted by Brothers Samuel B. Dick and William J. Kelly, Right Worshipful Past Grand Masters.

Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

Grand Lodge was closed in harmony at 3 o'clock 25 minutes P.M. Grand Chaplain Right Reverend Brother Cortland Whitehead, D.D., offered the following

PRAYER

O Lord, our God, great Architect of the Universe, King of kings and Lord of lords, the only Ruler of Nations, we adore Thy Name for the manifold blessings of Thy merciful providence bestowed upon this people and Nation. Especially do we thank Thee for the good examples of those whom thou didst enable to establish this Nation on the principles of freedom, truth, and justice. And for Thy servant, George Washington, we thank Thee, raised up by Thy providence to be the leader of this people and the Father of his country. We venerate his memory and commemorate his virtues; and we pray that as we celebrate this festal day we may learn to become more and more worthy sons of Send Thy blessing, we pray Thee, upon noble sires. this beloved land and upon our honored Fraternity. May peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, be established among us for all generations! And as we separate to our widely scattered homes, may the blessing of Heaven rest on us and on all regular Freemasons! May we practise out of the Lodge those principles of religion and morality we are taught within it! May every moral and social virtue cement us in the bonds of peace and fraternal love, and procure Thy gracious favor, O blessed Lord God, who livest

and reignest in indescribable glory and happiness, for ever and ever. Amen.

Response by the Brethren: So mote it be!

While the Officers and Guests of the Grand Lodge withdrew, the Orchestra played the march from *Tannhäuser*.

Brother ROOSEVELT, after having partaken of refreshment in the Grand Banquet Hall, was escorted by Past Grand Masters Dick and Kelly to Broad Street Station, whence the President departed for Washington at 3.40 p.m.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

12

THE WASHINGTON RELICS

The picture opposite shows the Washington relics and photographs which were in the Grand Lodge at the time of the Sesqui-centennial Celebration. They may be identified by the numbers in the diagram given here.

- No. 1. Photographs of the block of white Pennsylvania marble donated by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1851 to the Washington National Monument, at Washington, D. C. (See page 38.)
- No. 2. The Bible on which Washington took his obligation in Fredericksburg Lodge, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on November 4, 1752. A description is given on page 119. This and No. 3 and No. 4 were brought by a deputation from Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, of Fredericksburg, Virginia.
- No. 3. Minutes of Fredericksburg Lodge from September 1, 1752, to and including September 1, 1753, covering the time of the entering, passing, and raising of Washington, and showing his attendance.

THE WASHINGTON RELICS, NOVEMBER 5, A.D. 1902



- No. 4. Frame containing a lock of Washington's hair.
- No. 5. Minute-book of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, Poughkeepsie, New York, showing Washington present as a visitor. This was loaned by Brother Edward M. L. Ehlers, Most Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York. (See page 137.)
- No. 6. Gavel used by Washington when he laid the corner-stone of the National Capitol, at Washington, D. C., September 18, 1793. This was brought by a deputation from Potomac Lodge, No. 5, Washington, D. C. (See page 158.)

This gavel was used by Right Worshipful Grand Master Vaux, in 1868, in laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, and by Right Worshipful Grand Master Kelly, in 1898, in laying the corner-stone of the new State Capitol in Harrisburg.

No. 7. Frame containing an autograph letter from Washington to Brothers Watson and Cossoul, thanking them for a Masonic apron and sash, now belonging to Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22; a lock of Washington's hair; and a miniature of Washington. (See page 137.)

This was loaned by the Committee on Antiquities of the Grand Lodge of New York.

No. 8. The Bible on which Washington took the oath as President of the United States for the first time, April 30, 1789.

The Bible is bound in red morocco, with gilt ornamentations and edges, and silver ornamentations; is eleven inches high, nine inches wide, and three and one-half inches thick. It was published in London, in 1767, by Mark Baskett, and contains a large picture of George II., and is handsomely illustrated with Biblical scenes. It is opened at the place where Washington kissed the book,—the forty-ninth and fiftieth chapters of Genesis. The picture on the left is of "The blessing of Zebulun" and "Jacobs prophesie of Iffachar."

This was brought by a deputation from St. John's Lodge, No. 1, New York. (See page 152.)

No. 9. The Reply of Washington, in his handwriting, to the Address presented by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, December 28, 1796.

The address and reply will be found at pages 36 and 37.

No. 10. Gold urn containing a lock of Washington's hair, sent by Mrs. Washington to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and standing on a mahogany pedestal, the urn and pedestal being the handiwork of Brother Paul Revere, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of Massachusetts.

This was brought by Brother Charles T. Gallagher, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Massachusetts. (See pages 104 and 170.)

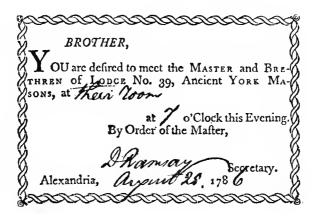
No. 11. Photographs of the Book of Constitution presented to Washington by the Grand Lodge of

The Washington Relics

Pennsylvania in 1787. The book is now in the Library of Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island. (See page 146.)

No. 12. The apron presented to Washington, by Brother the Marquis de Lafayette, in 1784, which was embroidered by his wife. It was worn by Washington when he laid the corner-stone of the National Capitol. (See page 142.)

The Lodge notice shown below was sent to Wash-Ington, and was long treasured by the wife of President Madison ("Dolly" Madison); it is thought to be the earliest Masonic Lodge notice known in this country, and now belongs to Brother Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia:



THE BANQUET

The banquet was set out in the newly decorated Grand Banquet Hall, the decoration of its walls calling out the admiration of all the Brethren.

The tables were beautifully ornamented with plants, chrysanthemums, and other flowers in profusion, and hundreds of little electric lights added to the brilliancy of the scene. Above and in the rear of the Grand Master's seat were the National and State flags, flanked effectively by large bay-trees. In the decorations above the Grand Master's seat was a receptacle in which were hidden canary-birds, which, when the Orchestra played "Listen to the Mocking Bird," were released, and flew all about the hall.

The banquet, which was elegant in all its appointments, was prepared and served by Brother Jacob Wiener, of Philadelphia, in a most successful manner, and received the commendation of all the Brethren. For those that could not be accommodated in the Grand Banquet Hall, the banquet was served in the lower Banqueting-Room, Brother Lewis E. Beitler, Worshipful Master of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, representing the Grand Master, and Grace being said by Grand Chaplain Reverend Brother Charles H. Bond.

The banquet began shortly after four o'clock. The Temple Chorus and Orchestra sang and played from time to time. The arrangement of the tables and seats in the Grand Banquet Hall was as follows:



THE GRAND BANQUET HALL



Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. & A. M.

Celebration of the

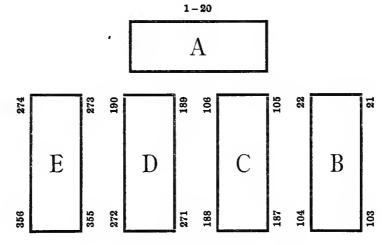
Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of

Washington's Initiation as a Freemason in the Masonic Temple

Philadelphia, Wednesday, November 5th

A. D. 1902, A. L. 5902

Diagram of Grand Banquet Hall



Odd numbers on right side of table Even numbers on left side of table

Washington Sesqui=centennial Anniversary

•			
Α		С	
Thaddeus S. Adle	E 311	John M. Carter	C 127
William W. Allen	B 71	Charles Cary	C 109
Sydenham E. Ancona	B 99	William B. Chalfant	C 187
Frederick Anné	C 164	Edward T. D. Chambers	D 200
W. Holt Apgar	E 273 B 96	Walter Chandler	E 276
Judson Armor Michael Arnold	B 96 D 190	Harry F. Charles	B 42
Robert W. Arnold	В 38	Charles S. Clark	D 239
William Auchenbach	B 103	J. Clement Clark Walter D. Clark	D 233
William Auchenbach	Б 100	William J. Clark	D 232
		Samuel M. Clement	C 138
		James H. Codding	B 76
_		George B. Cole	D 272
В		Owen M. Copelin	E 321
David S. Bachman	D 213	Alexander R. Corbet	E 308
Geo. Washington Baird	C 115	_	
Daniel Baird	E 316	D	
James S. Barber	C 155	Robert E. Dallas	C 157
Jesse J. Barker	E 306	Conrad B. Day	A 4
John H. Barlow	B 30	Joseph W. Day	E 313
Norris L. Barratt	B 55	Martin H. Day	D 271
Ezra S. Bartlett	B 41	Samuel Hall Day	D 269
Benjamin F. Bartram	D 211	Henry M. Dechert	D 225
Stockton Bates	E 298	William H. Denlinger	B 84
Charles A. Beach	B 53	Samuel B. Dick	A 16
Abraham M. Beitler	B 65	William Dick	C 171
Augustus C. Beitley	E 349	David T. Dickson William J. Diehl	C 154 B 359
Charles Belcher	E 292 E 325	Lewis Dixon	E 351
William H. Bellows Everett C. Benton	E 325	Ellis H. Doan	B 50
Franklin Bernard	D 255	Horace A. Doan	C 133
Monsaguila Bethel	D 257	William M. Donaldson	B 70
Stanley Billheimer	C 122	Ezra C. Doty	C 159
John F. Birrell	B 34	James B. Duffy	D 224
Julius E. Blamberg	C 181	C. Penrose Dull	D 227
J. Gray Bolton	B 28		
Charles H. Bond	E 282	E	
Peter Boyd	E 278	John S. Eby	D 256
G. Martin Brill	C 117	George Eiler, Jr.	C 146
Jacob H. Bromwell	E 289	Henry Einwechter	D 244
John R. Brooke	B 46	George W. Ekings	D 243
James W. Brown	A 12	William L. Elkins	D 194
T. Darlington Buckwalter	E 333	Alexander Elliott	E 322
Frank E. Bullard	C 118	William R. Ellis	D 192
George J. Burns	D 261	Josiah W. Ewan	E 284

The Banquet

F		н	
Robert W. Fagan John R. Fanshawe John W. Farnsworth E. Lawrence Fell J. Ridgway Fell Wilson I. Fleming Robert H. Foerderer J. Franklin Fort Levi G. Fouse Samuel L. French	E 329 E 302 B 85 E 338 B 75 B 48 C 145 A 15 D 242 B 102	R. Hopewell Hepburn William Hertzler George Herzog George S. Hibbs Frank M. Highley Maurice Hirsh Azariah W. Hoopes A. Randolph Howard George A. Howe J. Harry Hughes William H. Hurkamp Daniel W. Hutchin	E 317 B 100 E 339 E 301 C 188 B 35 E 320 B 39 B 24 C 178 B 31 C 168
Charles T. Gallagher	A 13	I	
Sylvester S. Garwood Henry J. Gideon Spencer C. Gilbert W. Rush Gillan	D 214 C 174 D 209 E 315	Henry H. Ingersoll Benjamin F. Irving	D 191 B 92
John S. P. Gobin John D. Goff	D 193 E 326	J	
Samuel M. Goodyear William L. Gorgas George S. Graham	E 319 D 251 E 275	Jacob W. Jackson Lewis H. Jackson Bushrod W. James	D 226 D 216 E 291
Walter D. Green Stephen Greene	C 166 C 150	John E. James James Jarden, Jr.	B 51 B 79
Isaac N. Grubb George W. Guthrie	E 305 A 17	Hibbert P. John George Massey Jones	B 33 D 215
Harry J. Guthrie	D 204	John J. Jones John H. Jordan William B. Joslyn	E 331 D 267 C 162
William B. Hackenburg	в 32		
Amos H. Hall George W. Hall (121)	E 341 E 336	K William J. Kelly	в 21
George W. Hall (211) Josiah C. Hall	D 223 D 264	Kosciusko Kemper Freeland Kendrick	D 199 C 142
William H. Hamann Samuel Hamilton	D 207 C 134	George W. Kendrick, Jr. George W. Kendrick, 3d	C 361 C 140
William M. Hamilton	D 217	Murdock Kendrick	B 64
William B. Hanna Kennedy C. Hayes	B 63 D 270	Henry G. Keplar H. Oscar Kerns	B 91 A 10
James M. Hedenberg George E. Heinbach	D 229 E 307	George Kessler Edward P. Kingsbury	C 139 D 238
Matthias H. Henderson Robert E. Henszey	C 105	John L. Kinsey David S. Kloss	C 112
Robert E. Henszey	יי ע	David D. 121035	C 1W1

Washington Sesqui=centennial Anniversary

L		M	
Isaac E. La Barre	D 262	Charles E. Meyer	D 250
James M. Lamberton	A 20	Harry H. Myers	В 23
John W. Lansinger	E 314	John P. McBean	C 170
James W. Latta	B 47	George Nox McCain	C 183
George H. Lee	B 27	Guy P. McCandless	D 263
Gilbert L. Lentz	B 45	Henry J. McCarthy	B 57
Arno Leonhardt	E 337	S. Kingston McCay	C 125
Walter S. Letherbury	D 212	William McCoach	C 143
Charles W. Letsch	E 344	John S. J. McConnell	A 2
Robert J. Linden	C 129	Thomas McConnell	C 144
Charles T. Lindsey	C 126	George McCormick	E 334
James M. Lingle	E 312	George McCurdy	C 131
John H. Lofland	C 152	James W. McDowell	D 235
Samuel Loughlin	C 175	William D. McIlroy	D 219
Frank B. Lynch	E 290	Frank Craft McKee	E 346
E. Oram Lyte	C 124	Frank D. McLain	E 348
		Frank McSparron	B 72
M		N	
Alexander J. H. Mackie	E 328		
George W. Maclaughlin	E 283	Thomas B. Neely	D 221
Matthew M. MacMillan	C 135	I. Roberts Newkirk	C 182
William H. Maneely	B 88	0	
Charles H. Mann	E 288	John O'Donnel	C 140
Howard March	C 107	Richard G. Oellers	C 149
David E. Mason	C 110	George B. Orlady	E 330 B 61
Franklin P. Mason	C 167	Frank C. O'Rourke	B 61 E 323
Henry V. Massey	B 77	Flank C. O Rourke	E ozo
William W. Matos	E 310	P	
Charles H. Maull	D 208	Robert E. Pattison	A 18
William B. Meredith	D 228	Edward W. Patton	C 147
Max Meyerhardt	C 106	J. Lee Patton	D 252
David Jay Meyers	D 240	T. Blair Patton	D 259
William J. Milligan	C 141	Thomas R. Patton	A 14
George T. Montgomery	E 304	Thomas R. Patton, Jr.	C 160
George D. Moore	B 360	Thomas F. Penman	B 78
Henry D. Moore	B 56	Samuel W. Pennypacker	A 5
J. Hampton Moore	B 62	Samuel C. Perkins	A 6
J. Thomas Moore	C 177	John A. Perry	E 286
William G. Moore	B 54	George D. Peters	E 327
Alexander H. Morgan	C 132	George H. Phillips	E 300
William H. Morgan	D 230	James W. Piatt	B 101
Lewis B. Morrow	D 237	Benjamin C. Piza	D 202
J. Bird Moyer	C 180	Henry C. Potter	A 7
M. Richards Mucklé	E 279	Frank C. Price	C 173
Frederick Münch	C 137	James A. Pugh	C 158
	20	_	

The Banquet

Q		S	
George H. Quaill	E 318	Charles H. Smiley	D 265
Matthew Stanley Quay	B 59	Atwood Smith	D 218
Silvanus J. Quinn	B 43	A. G. Creswell Smith	B 94
		Charles Smith	C 184
		Charles Emory Smith	A 3
R		Henry W. Smith	B 73
McCluney Radcliffe	В 40	George W. Speise	D 210
Joseph W. Range	E 345	Edward B. Spencer	B 69
Thomas H. R. Redway	E 280	Orion P. Sperra	E 285
William B. Reed	C 163	Edward R. Sponsler	D 205
I. Layton Register	E 340	David H. Spotts	D 247 E 347
Harry D. Reutter	D 253	James J. Springer Boyd G. Steel	C 161
G. Taylor Rickards	C 113	John S. Stevens	B 29
Max Riebenack	B 58	Charles M. Stock	B 25
LeBaron Riefsneider	D 249	William A. Stone	Ā 11
J. Harmer Rile	D 220	Thomas S. Stout	B 68
James W. Robins	D 189 D 245	Carl A. Sundstrom	C 169
Charles H. Rowland John K. Royal	B 95	Charles M. Swain	D 198
B. Frank Royer	D 241	William L. Swan	E 293
Lewis Royer	D 268		
Samuel H. Rhoads	E 342		
William A. Rhoads	C 172	T	
George P. Rupp	B 66	Edgar A. Tennis	A 1
		A. Howard Thomas	C 176
		Robert H. Thomas	D 266
S		William C. Thompson	B 90
Julius F. Sachse	E 335	W. Herbert Thompson	E 303
David F. Sawdey	B 80	W. A. Park Thompson	B 52
Meyer Schamberg	C 153	John L. Thomson	B 44
Edmund D. Scholey	D 201	Benjamin_Titus	E 350
Alton G. Scholl	E 332	Peter E. Tome	C 123
Walter Scott	C 185 B 86	Frank E. Townsend	B 83 B 82
Matthias Seddinger William N. Seibert	C 151	William J. Transue Henry L. Turner	B 82 D 248
John S. Sell	D 234	fremy L. Turner	D %50
Martin L. Shaffner	D 246		
William F. Shay	D 258	•	
Morris E. Shields	C 165	V	
George H. Shirk	B 98	Charles A. Vandegrift	E 295
Frank W. Silkman	E 296	George J. Vandegrift	B 89
William A. Sinn	A 9	Harry M. Van Zandt	E 309
William H. Shoemaker	В 93	Wentworth D. Vedder	E 299
Thomas J. Shryock	A 8	John W. Vrooman	E 297

Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

W		W	
Emil Charles Wagner	D 236	William D. White	C 156
G. Elwood Wagner	D 254	Cortlandt Whitehead	C 108
George E. Wagner	E 274	Peter A. B. Widener	D 196
Henry G. Wagner	C 130	John H. Wilkins	E 277
Louis Wagner	B 36	J. Henry Williams	E 287
Louis M. Wagner	C 186	William G. Winder	B 81
Benjamin F. Wakefield	E 281	Herman Wishman	C 148
George H. Walker	C 111	Charles E. Wolbert	C 120
John C. Wallace	D 260	Leon M. Woodford	B 26
George M. Walter	B 104	Stewart L. Woodford	A 19
John M. Walton	C 116	Barclay J. Woodward	E 343
John Wanamaker	C 136	Samuel W. Wray	B 87
Irving P. Wanger	B 67	Harry S. Wright	C 179
Isaac S. Warren	D 203		
James W. R. Washington	D 222	Y	
Ethan Allen Weaver	D 231	John C. Yocum	C 114
John Weaver	B 60	James Rankin Young	E 294
George B. Wells	D 206	James B. Youngson	B 74
Theodore E. Wiedersheim	B 49	James B. Toungson	ъ
Richard H. Wharton	В 37	Z	
Arthur C. Wheeler	B 22	Z	
Harry White	D 197	Henry Z. Ziegler	C 128

THE MENU

The menu, which was held together with a white cord and inclosed in a purple envelope, was made by Messrs. Loughead & Co., of Philadelphia, and was as follows:





Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Y.&U.M.

Banquet

in honor of the

Vesqui-centennial Unniversary

of the Initiation of

Brother George Washington

into the Traternity of Treemasons

held in the

Masonic Temple

in the City of Philadelphia

Wednesday, November the fifth

U.J. 1902 (P. 2.5902

at four o'clock P. St

Menu

Lynn Havens

Cetery Clives Radishes

Clear Green Turtle

Lobster Farcie

Turkey Cutlets and Asparagus Petatees Surprise

> > Terrapin

Reed and Rail Birds

French Peas

Imperial Salad

Camembert Requejert Crackers

Janey Cake Jees Fruits

Ben Bous

27 17

Coffee Gigars

Sauterne Sherry

Champagne Cerdials

White Rock



Toasts

The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction Thereunto Belonging

BROTHER EDGAR A. TENNIS . R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania

"I request you to be assured of my best wishes and earnest prayers for your happiness while you remain in this terrestrial mansion, and that we may hereafter meet as Brethren in the Eternal Temple of the Supreme Architect."

Washington to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Jan. 2, 1792

The Memory of Our Deceased Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON

BROTHER GEORGE W. GUTHRIE . . . P. M. Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Pittsburg

"In his lifetime being a Free Mason and now buried with the ceremony and honors due to one."

Washington's Diary for February 12, 1785

Freemasonry Around the Globe

RT. REV. BROTHER HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
Past Grand Chaplain, New York

"For your affectionate vows, permit me to be grateful, and offer mine for true brothers in all parts of the world, and to assure you of the sincerity with which I am

Yrs Go Washington.

Letter to Brothers Watson & Cossoul, August 10, 1782

THE ENTER'D PRENTICES SONG.

1.

Come let us prepare,
We brothers that are,
Assembled on merry occasion:
Let's drink, laugh and sing,
Our wine has a spring,
Here's a health to an accepted Mason.

П.

The world is in pain,
Our fecrets to gain,
And ftill let them wonder and gaze on;
Till they're brought to the light,
They'll ne'er know the right
Word or fign of an accepted Mafon.

III.

'Tis this and 'tis that,
They cannot tell what,
Why fo many great men of the nation,
Should aprons put on,
To make themfelves one,
With a free and accepted Mason.

IV.

Great Kings, Dukes, and Lords,
Have laid by their fwords,
Our myft'ry to put a good grace on:
And thought themfelves fam'd,
To hear themfelves nam'd,
With a free and accepted Mason.

Antiquity's pride,
We have on our fide,
Which maketh men juft in their ftation;
There's naught but what's good,
To be underftood,
By a free and accepted Mason.

VI.

We're true and fincere,
And just to the fair,
They'll trust us on any occasion;
No mortal can more,
The ladies adore,
Than a free and accepted Mason.

VII.

Then join hand in hand,
By each brother firm stand,
Let's be merry and put a bright sace on;
What mortal can boast,
So noble a toast,
As a free and accepted Mason?

To all the Fraternity round the Globe.

Anderson's Constitutions of 1723, with addition from Ahiman Rezon of 1783.

The Country of which Washington was the Father

BROTHER GEORGE B. ORLADY . R. W. Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania

"The fabric of our freedom is placed on the enduring basis of public virtue, and will, I fondly hope, long continue to protect the prosperity of the Architect who raised it."

Washington to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. May, 1797

The Grand Lodge of which Washington was a member

BROTHER H. OSCAR KERNS . . M. W. Grand Master of Virginia

"Forthose rewards and blessings, which you have invoked for me in this world, and for the fruition of that happiness which you pray for in that which is to come, you have, Gentlemen, all my thanks and all my gratitude. I wish I could ensure them to you and to the State which you represent, a thousand fold."

Washington to the General Assembly of Virginia, July 15, 1784

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

BROTHER WILLIAM A. STONE

Allegheny Lodge, No. 223 Allegheny City

Governor of Pennsylvania

"I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you and the State over which you preside in his holy protection."

Washington to the Governors of all the States on disbanding the army. June 8, 1783

Our Sister Grand Lodges

BROTHER THOMAS J. SHRYOCK . . M. W. Grand Master of Maryland

"My attachment to the Society of which we are members, will dispose me always to contribute my best endeavors to promote the honor and interests of the Craft."

Washington to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1797

Our Honored Guests

BROTHER J. FRANKLIN FORT . . .

Hope Lodge, No. 124, East Orange, N. J.

"I shall be happy on every occasion to evince my regard for the Fraternity. For your prosperity individually I offer my best wishes."

Washington to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, May, 1791

The Day We Celebrate

BROTHER SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER

. Washington Lodge, No. 59, Philadelphia

 $\lq\lq\, l$ shall always be happy to advance the interests of the Society, and to be considered by them as a deserving Brother.

Washington to King David's Lodge. Newport, R. L. August 17, 1790

"All Our Friends"

BROTHER CHARLES EMORY SMITH . . . Rising Star Lodge, No. 126.

Rising Star Lodge, No. 126 Philadelphia

Washington's Favorite Toast

AULD LANG SYNE

Should auld acquaintance be forgot, And never brought to mind? Should auld acquaintance be forgot, And auld lang syne?

For auld lang syne, my jo,
For auld lang syne,
We'll lak' a cup o' kindness yel,
For auld lang syne.

And surely ye'll be your pint-stoup,
And surely I'll be mine;
And we'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.—Chorus.

And here's a hand my trusty fiere,
And gie's a hand o' thine,
And we'll tak' a right guid willie-waught,
For auld lang syne.—Chorus.









BLOCK OF MARBLE PRESENTED TO THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON.D.C. BY THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Banquet

The following "Grace," written and composed by Brother J. Franklin Moss, was sung by the Temple Chorus:

Eternal God in whose sight Centuries roll as 'twere a night, Masons here unite in praise For countless bounties of Thy grace.

Grace was said by Grand Chaplain Reverend Brother John S. J. McConnell, D.D., as follows:

O LORD, Thy Name is excellent in all the earth. We bow before Thee because of the greatness of Thy majesty. We acknowledge Thee, that Thou art our We adore Thee for the excellencies of Thy GoD. nature. We love Thee for the goodness which Thou dost manifest towards us. We give Thee thanks for the lessons we have learned this day. Impress them more deeply upon our minds and hearts. We recognize Thy gracious remembrance of us in the good things here provided for our enjoyment. May we partake of these creature comforts with thankfulness, may we delight in the fellowship of this interesting occasion in Thy fear and gracious favor, and, at the last, be saved in Thy everlasting kingdom for Thy Name and mercy's sake. Amen.

THE TABLE LODGE

A Table Lodge was opened shortly after seven o'clock in the evening.

The first regular toast, "The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction Thereunto Belonging," was proposed by Brother James W. Brown, R. W. Deputy Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, who said,—

I have the distinguished honor to propose the first toast of the evening. It is but fitting that that toast should be the Grand Lodge which celebrates the Anniversary of the Initiation of our distinguished Brother, and brings us here together to-night with royal hospitality to do honor to the occasion; that Grand Lodge which has been shown in our Grand Master's address as the oldest Grand Lodge in the United States; that Grand Lodge which has always upheld the ancient tenets and traditions of our Craft in purity and wisdom. (Applause.)

I therefore propose the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and call upon our talented Grand Master to respond,—that Grand Master who has satisfied seven hundred thirsty and hungry Brethren without discord or confusion, Right Worshipful Grand Master Brother Edgar A. Tennis. (Prolonged applause.)

The Table Lodge

Brother Edgar A. Tennis, R. W. Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, responded as follows:

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING

It is said of the Great Napoleon, when on the eve of battle, upon the ill-fated field of Waterloo, and when the flood-gates of heaven were pouring down torrents of rain, though ill and well-nigh exhausted, he spent the night in the saddle, as ever on the alert for advantage. In the thick darkness of that fearful night, he was still buoyed by that ambition which characterized his life, and when the vivid lightning flashed across the sky his countenance was seen to be marked by the same stern, grim smile, and the words which escaped his lips were, "We are agreed." And this is the sentiment, I am sure, of every guest before me this evening. We are agreed that the society of Freemasonry is the oldest known to mankind, extending back to a period when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

We also agree that the toast just proposed names the oldest and most conservative Masonic Grand Body on the Western Hemisphere, and one whose records show cordial and fraternal relations with the greatest statesman, soldier, and Mason this continent has ever produced.

Three thousand years have gone since the elders of Israel and all the heads of the tribes, the chiefs of the fathers, and all men of Israel joined in the refrain, at the completion of the Temple, "For He is good; for His mercy endureth forever."

A century and three-quarters have recorded their marvellous history since the toast to Pennsylvania Grand Lodge was first proposed, while a century and a half of Masonic teaching have shed their influence since the Brother, whose entrance we celebrate, first crossed the portals of our asylum and trod the tessellated floor of our Temple.

Contemplating this lapse of time, recalling Tyre, whose "Antiquity was of Ancient Days," but whose songs and harps are no longer heard; Jerusalem, over which the pale light of the crescent hangs, the deserted Temple, the trodden-down sanctuary, the departed Shekinah, let us reverently and devoutly adore Him who has guided and protected our Fraternity during the ages of the past, and who watches over the deliberations of Lodge and Grand Lodge the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

Sober thought, devoted men, loyal subjects, laid a foundation two centuries ago the result of which we are enjoying to-night, and which will continue to interest and benefit our children's children for generations yet unborn.

It is foreign to the subject assigned me to treat of the traditions relating to the origin of Freemasonry. It is recorded in authentic history that guilds of operative stone-masons flourished in the early centuries of the Christian era. The existence of a Lodge at the City of York, England, in the year 926, is frequently mentioned in the old manuscripts and affirmed in the opening paragraph of the warrants of all Subordinate Lodges in this Jurisdiction.

Who were the first Freemasons in Pennsylvania, or the date at which they began social fraternal intercourse, has been lost to history. There were, among the early immigrants to this colony, some Brethren who had been introduced to the art and mysteries of the Craft in the fatherland.

John Moore, a native of England, came to America in 1680, and settled first in South Carolina. Before the close of the century he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1703 was commissioned by the king as Collector of the Port. In a letter written in 1715, he mentions having "spent a few evenings in festivity with my Masonic Brethren." This is the earliest written evidence that has survived the ravages of time of the fact that members of the Craft dwelt within the present Jurisdiction. It will be borne in mind that this event antedates the first newspaper of the Province, the place where in those days we are accustomed to look for a record of the occurrences of the times.

The early history, therefore, of our society in Pennsylvania is obscure,—we have no minutes and but few Masonic records previous to 1779; they were lost during the troubles of the Revolution. When Masonry was introduced here, there were four rival Grand

Lodges in England; two of them had appointed Provincial Grand Masters in America.

The first deputation came from the "G. L. of England." The title of its rival was "The Grand Lodge of England according to the Old Institutions." To distinguish them, the members of the former were called "Moderns," the latter were called "Ancients," or "York Masons;" they united in 1813.

Masonry seems to have been introduced into Pennsylvania by the "Moderns" under a deputation from the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, to Daniel Coxe, of Trenton, New Jersey, which is dated June 5, 1730. His jurisdiction extended over Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. Brother Coxe was a son of Mr. Daniel Coxe, of London, a large landed proprietor and governor of West Jersey. He was distinguished as a lawyer, author, jurist, soldier, and was zealous in the propagation of religion in the American colonies. He died April 25, 1739, in the neighboring City of Burlington, and his remains rest in the cemetery attached to St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church in that city. His descendants are numerous. A grandson, Tench Coxe, Esq., born in 1756, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and served in the Colonial Assembly, in the Continental Congress, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and in other prominent political positions. At the close of his term the Brethren of Pennsylvania assembled, and on St. John the Baptist's Day, 1732, they elected William Allen their Grand Master.

Some years ago there was brought to light an original record book or ledger of St. John's Lodge, which met in this City, showing its accounts with its members from June 24, 1731, to June 24, 1738. As this book is marked "Libr. B," the existence of an earlier record is indicated.

Brother Allen was succeeded by Humphrey Murray, and he by Benjamin Franklin; succeeding him was James Hamilton, who was afterwards the first native Governor of Pennsylvania.

Under our sixth Grand Master, WILLIAM PLUM-STEAD, who was a great reformer (even in those days they had reformers), Masonry received its first serious shock. While feigning to initiate a young man in a mock Lodge of Freemasonry, some pretended Brethren threw a bowl of burning alcohol upon him, so horribly burning him that he died a few days after in great agony; this unjust outrage was sufficient to prostrate the Fraternity for nearly twelve years, and our history until 1749 is nearly a blank.

On the 10th day of July of that year, however, there appears to have been a Masonic revival, as on that day Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master of all North America, appointed Brother Benjamin Franklin to be again Grand Master of Pennsylvania. In 1750, Brother William Allen was again appointed Grand Master, and again in 1755, from which time

but little is known of this Grand Lodge. In 1785, they sold their Lodge, and gave a part of the proceeds to the poor of the City of Philadelphia.

The York Masons, or "Ancients," were in a flourishing condition at this time, and afterwards absorbed all that were left of the "Moderns." No trace of them can now be found in Pennsylvania; their decline and final extinction were attributed to their adherence to the Royal cause, while the York Masons were said to be favorable to the Revolutionary movement.

Thus, as stated, Freemasonry in Pennsylvania is presented as having been organized in a Lodge (whether held by prescriptive right or under a warrant, cannot now be proved), with proper officers, working for some indefinite time prior to June, 1731, as shown by their ledger.

The present records of the Grand Lodge commence July 29, 1779, and have continued up to the present time. It is thought that during the Revolutionary War, as Philadelphia was a great centre of the troubles during that war, all the papers and records of the Grand Lodge were either lost or destroyed, and only tradition gives any idea of the transactions up to the above date. The oldest minute-book now known is that of Lodge No. 3, which goes back to November 19, 1767, and comes up to the present time; and it refers to an older book.

December 28, 1778, the Grand Lodge, with the Brethren, about three hundred, celebrated St. John the

Evangelist's Day, and Brother WILLIAM SMITH, D.D., preached a sermon. General Washington was present on that occasion. Reverend Brother WILLIAM SMITH, having abridged and digested the Ahiman Rezon, it was adopted by the Grand Lodge, November 22, 1781. At the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, September 25, 1786, steps were taken to sever the official relations between the Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England, by the following:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge is, and ought to be, a Grand Lodge independent of Great Britain or any other authority whatever, and that they are not under any ties to any Grand Lodge except those of brotherly love and affection, which they will always be happy to cultivate and preserve with all Lodges throughout the globe."

The Grand Lodge, having up to this time been under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, was closed entirely. Thirteen different Lodges under warrants of the preceding Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, having full power from their constituent members,—

"Resolved, That the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, lately held under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, will, and do now, form themselves into a Grand Lodge, to be called the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging, to be held in Philadelphia; and that the late Grand Officers continue to be the Grand Officers of Pennsylvania, invested with all the powers, jurisdictions, pre-eminence, and authority there-

unto belonging, till the usual time of the next election; and that the Grand Lodge and particular Lodges govern themselves by the Rules and Regulations heretofore established till other rules and regulations shall be adopted."

June 24, 1834, the Grand Lodge celebrated "The Centennial Anniversary of the establishment of the first Lodge in Pennsylvania, of which Lodge Brother Benjamin Franklin was the first Master." This antedated the claim made by Massachusetts of the first Lodge having been established by Price in 1733. The date was evidently mistaken, as the "Liber B," since having been discovered, shows the date of June, 1731.

On June 24, 1734, Franklin was elected Grand Master, and it was in November of that year his letter to Price was written, asking for a copy of his deputation as Provincial Grand Master, etc.

The Act of Independence of our Grand Lodge was gracefully acknowledged and fraternally recognized by the mother Grand Lodge of England. In their congratulatory letter of brotherly love and of God-speed occurs a passage so happily freighted with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," that I may be pardoned for quoting it: "Having perused," they say, "your Book of Constitutions, we reflect with pleasure that the Grand Lodge of England has given birth to a Grand Lodge in the Western World, whose strict adherence to the ancient and immutable landmarks of our Order reflects honor on its original founders. We

conceive that, in constituting your Grand Lodge, we necessarily communicated to it the same independent Masonic authority within your Jurisdiction which we ourselves possessed within ours; amenable to no superior jurisdiction under heaven, and subject only to the immutable Landmarks of the Order."

Of this counsel, coming from our Alma Mater, this Grand Lodge has ever been mindful. As the instructive words of a prudent father sink deep into the heart and understanding of an obedient and respectful child, so did this Grand Lodge, in its youth, cherish this message of wisdom from our ancient and honorable ancestor.

There is one event in the history of the Grand Lodge which to us, as Pennsylvania Masons of the present generation, seems strange. In the year 1780, the Grand Lodge took into consideration the propriety and necessity of appointing a Grand Master over all the Grand Lodges formed or to be formed in these United States, and after it was so resolved, the Brother who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was by this Grand Lodge unanimously elected Grand Master of Masons throughout the United States.

The concurrence in this movement by the several Grand Lodges of the United States was most strenuously urged by our Grand Lodge, and very persuasive arguments were used for the purpose of bringing about united action. In after-years different and better

counsels prevailed, for we find that, in answer to similar propositions from other Grand Lodges, this Grand Lodge declared it to be inexpedient and impracticable to establish a Supreme Superintending Grand Lodge in the United States. It was, however, the sense of our Grand Lodge that a more intimate union should be formed and a permanent intercourse established between the several Grand Lodges.

All of the projects were finally abandoned.

December 4, 1843, the change was permanently made whereby all the business of the Lodge, also the opening and closing of the Lodge, must be in the Master's Degree. It was at this time, also, that under the Lodge warrant those possessing the higher Degrees could confer them. Several of the Lodges, as many as four, worked the Royal Arch Degree. In 1849 Franklin Lodge, No. 134, was authorized to loan its warrant to confer the Order of the Temple on Encampment No. 2, in Philadelphia. Also Union Lodge, No. 121, was authorized to loan its warrant to organize Union Encampment, No. 6. This resolution of Grand Lodge was rescinded on February 15, 1857.

In point of dignity and influence our Grand Lodge is first among its equals on this or any other continent, and during all of her years has carefully guarded the Ancient Customs, discountenanced all so-called improvements, suffered neither discord nor confusion to disturb the peace and brotherly affection that prevails among the Lodges, which now number more than four

hundred, having a constituent membership of more than sixty thousand good men and true.

Our Grand Lodge has for its home, in the City of Philadelphia, this unique edifice in which we meet, the pride and treasure of every true Mason in our Jurisdiction. It was erected at a cost of over a million and a half dollars, without defaulting on a single obligation, without a mortgage being created, and with no security offered for deferred payments save that of faith in the integrity of our great Fraternity.

It may be interesting for some of you to know that the Grand Lodge is a generous dispenser of charity, through the several great charity funds, amounting in the aggregate to about three hundred thousand dollars,—the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, the Girard Bequest, the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund, and the Stephen Taylor Bequest.

In the Grand Lodge Charity Fund we now have, in cash and investments, one hundred and five thousand dollars; in the Girard Bequest, seventy thousand dollars; and the Patton Memorial Fund, established by the generosity of a Brother whom most of you know, and who is present with us to-day, amounts to one hundred and one thousand dollars.

What a permanent fund for benevolent work, my Brethren! What an imperishable institution is Masonry, which takes by the hand the Brother who has fallen in the battle of life and kindly raises him to his feet again; that gently brushes from his brow the dust

of defeat, and encourages him to go forth again with renewed strength and a firmer determination!

What a noble institution is this, which in the silent watches, unobserved, carries joy and gladness to the lonely and desolate of earth!

Ours is a charity that knows no difference between the cross of Christ and the crescent of Mahomet, but that lovingly regards every one as a child of the Great Father who heeds, who holds them all in His great love and boundless thought.

The conservatism of our Grand Lodge, our close observance of Ancient Usages, Customs, and Landmarks, and the discouragement of innovation are known and read of all men; we are justly proud of the record we have made in the century and three-quarters of our existence, and of the distinguished Brethren prominent in our success. Many of them have joined the Craftsmen in the quarries of the Great Beyond, but of those who remain none are more conspicuous or distinguished than those whom I have the pleasure this evening to address. (Prolonged applause.)

The second regular toast, which was drunk in silence, "The Memory of our Deceased Brother, George Washington," was proposed by Brother George W. Kendrick, Jr., R. W. Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, who said,—

To me has been assigned the very pleasant duty of proposing the next toast and introducing the speaker.

The Table Lodge

The toast itself is suggestive of this distinguished assemblage to do honor to the memory of our distinguished Brother George Washington.

Yesterday we were engaged in the contest for supremacy politically; to-day we are assembled around the festive board in social intercourse, vying with each other as to "who can best work and best agree," proving to the world at large that our motto, Fraternity, Fidelity, Philanthropy, and Charity, are not mere high-sounding words, but the principles of our Fraternity religiously observed and practically carried out.

I take great pleasure in proposing the toast, "The Memory of our Deceased Brother George Washington," and call upon our distinguished Brother George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, to respond. (Applause.)

Brother George W. Guthrie, Past Master of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, responded as follows:

THE MEMORY OF OUR DECEASED BROTHER GEORGE WASHINGTON

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN:

We appreciate the inadequacy of words when we attempt to give expression to the feelings evoked in the hearts of Americans by the name of Washington. (Applause.)

This is largely due to the fact that his life is so inextricably interwoven with every phase of our national existence that the names "Washington" and "America" seem to us almost interchangeable. We cannot think of one without the other, and each inspires a patriotic love which drowns out all weaker sentiments and defies analysis.

But it is also partly due to the fact that in the worship of our hero we have quite lost sight of the man, so that, divested of his humanity, in death, as in life, he stands alone.

His life was essentially a lonely one: "Long trained in murder-brooding forests lone," the isolation forced upon him by the circumstances and surroundings of his early life became a habit, which clung to him in his later years and was intensified by the loving and reverent admiration of his fellow-citizens which hedged him round when, "blest in all tongues and dear to every blood," he calmly waited for the final call of the Grand Master of all.

It was a wonderful life in its evenness and complete sufficiency for every situation in which he was placed. Without any striving for effect he met every responsibility and discharged every duty, the only dramatic feature being "its dignity, its strength, its calm of passion restrained, its inviolable reserve," carrying with it a sense of power the limit of which was never reached.

When but little more than a boy, he undertook the survey of wild lands, living for months at a time in unbroken forests and surrounded by Indians liable at any moment to break into open hostility or resort to individual outrages, and doing his work to the complete and entire satisfaction of his employer.

A little later he took part in the struggles against the French and Indians, risking his life with the indifference characteristic of a thoroughly healthy and vigorous body, after his first campaign writing to his brother that "I heard the bullets whistle, and, believe, me, there is something charming in the sound." (Applause.)

In a smaller nature there would be an element of bravado in this, but with him it was unquestionably a truthful expression of his physical sensations in battle.

In the same manner, when the disagreements between England and the Colonies reached an acute stage, he quietly, and as a matter of course, took the side of his native colony.

Believing, as he wrote to his friend George Mason, in the supreme importance of "the liberty which we have derived from our ancestors," and that "no man should scruple or hesitate a moment to use arms in defence of so valuable a blessing on which all the good and evil of life depends," he did not "scruple or hesitate a moment" when he was called upon to make his choice. He firmly opposed the illegal actions of king and Parliament, by peaceful means at first, but, when they failed, by arms; and, abandoning the mode of life in which he was so prosperous and successful, and in which he took such keen pleasure, he, on the call of

his fellow-citizens, accepted the command of the Colonial troops, placing himself in the position where, in case of failure, for him, at least, there would be no hope of pardon.

In the glory of his final victory, we are too apt to lose sight of the fact that his military career, both in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution, was characterized rather by defeats than by successful battles. Yet, unless we do remember this, we fail to get a proper appreciation of the man whose character was so strong that it was neither depressed by temporary defeat, nor elated by final success, taking each as they came with the same fine self-poise which, under all circumstances, held the confidence of his countrymen. (Applause.)

Neither did he ever yield to that natural vanity which would have tempted a weaker man in his position to endeavor to control and dominate the great movements of his time.

As he neither attempted to precipitate what now seems to have been the inevitable breach between England and the Colonies, but simply took his part in each phase of the contest as it arose, so at the conclusion of the war he repudiated every suggestion that he should attempt to assume a dictatorship.

The work he had undertaken being completed, he voluntarily retired to private life until the growing spirit of nationality led the people to the adoption of the Constitution which made us a nation, when his

fellow-citizens, as they had done at the outbreak of the Revolution, without dissent, demanded his leadership, and, calling on him for a final service, placed in his hands the destinies of the nation just born.

When, in 1775, he took command of the armies raised by the Congress of the United Colonies, a new nation became a possibility; when he assumed his office as President, it became a fact; when after two terms as Chief Executive he voluntarily retired from office, its character as a Republic was unchangeably fixed.

In the diary of a contemporary we find this personal description of him about the time when, retiring to private life, he wrote his final letter of advice to his fellow-citizens:

"A little stiff in his person, not a little formal in his manner, not particularly at his ease in the presence of strangers, he had the bearing of a country gentleman not accustomed to mix much in society; perfectly polite, but not easy in his address and conversation, and not graceful in his gait and movements."

With passions which in his youth were said to have stirred him to terrible wrath, he had learned to curb them, so that no one ever saw him in a passion; essentially practical, and with great capability for business, he strove for "whatsoever was just and honest and lovely and of good report," making great sacrifices for what he conceived right.

Such as his person and personality were, however, they satisfied the hearts of his countrymen, and he carried with him to the grave their love, their gratitude, and their admiration,—a devotion which has been passed on from generation to generation, and will last while the liberties he loved retain their place in the affections of the people.

He was the ideal free citizen of a free country. (Applause.)

Conscious of the innate dignity of his own manhood, unattracted by the glamour of place, power, and riches, and unrepelled by their absence, he could be "brother to a prince, or fellow to a beggar, if both were found worthy," in an age when belief in the divine right of kings and in class distinctions was the rule rather than the exception.

Keenly alive to the comforts, pleasures, and enjoyments which his vigorous health and private means afforded him, he constantly exposed himself to the greatest hardships, and risked life, liberty, and property rather than abate one jot of his own or his country's rights.

Capable and successful in business, he would without hesitation lay aside his own private concerns and assume any public labor to which he was called, ever placing his duty to his country before his private interests.

Without any craving for place or power, he accepted office when his services were needed by his country, used it as a sacred public trust, and, when the duty imposed upon him had been fulfilled, laid it aside without

having once made his position "a vantage-ground for winged ambition," or its influence and power a means to promote any private ends.

Grateful of appreciation, he never swerved from the strict line of duty to court favor or silence clamor, fear-lessly following the right as GoD gave it to him to see it, making his aim "the eternal right rather than the temporary good." (Applause.)

It is a glorious story. It rouses us like a trumpetcall to duty, and should be a household tale in the home of every American, that children hearing it may learn to emulate his patriotism, and be willing as he was to consecrate their lives to the service of their country.

Nor should they be allowed to forget those other men who worked with him, rendering faithful and efficient service to their country both in war and in peace, and aiding to make for us a nation great and free.

Their simple and pure surrender of self to duty earned the love of their contemporaries, and entitles them to the respect of all men. (Applause.)

Our flag is the emblem of our nationality, our Constitution, and our liberties. In heraldry, as we all know, its stripes are symbolical of the thirteen original States, and its stars of those which at any time constitute the Union; but we should also learn to regard its red stripes as the symbol of the pure blood willingly given in defence of liberty, and its white

as the symbol of those who spent their lives in its service bearing through all their tract of years the white flower of a blameless life, and its stars as the symbol of those pure souls who loved and worked for it in any capacity, and from the heaven to which they have gone look down with benediction on all who strive, however humbly, to follow in their footsteps. (Applause.)

God grant us peace and safety,—not a cowardly peace, purchased by craven submission to wrong, but such as comes when "a strong man armed keepeth his own house." And if trouble comes, let it be met as they met it, as brothers standing shoulder to shoulder in defence of the right, and though the "four quarters of the world should come against us, we still shall shock them."

To this end let us cherish the memory of our Brother, "the beautiful, the strong, and, best of all, the good." (Prolonged applause.)

The third regular toast, "Freemasonry Around the Globe," was proposed by Brother George B. Orlady, R. W. Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, who said,—

When Peter the Hermit and Pope Urban II. roused the world with the cry, "Recover the Holy Sepulchre," the dormant good of that age was fanned into a flame which maintained its force for two centuries.

The Sign of the Cross represented the best motive in history. It was the badge of honor on the shoulder of king and palmer; it stood at the wayside fountain and glittered from the cathedral spire. The Western world faced the East to recover the dwelling-place of the Son of God. The religious creed of the world was severed by the Reformation, but the teaching of Freemasonry remained unchanged. With all the mutations of the ages, with the coming and going of empires and republics, whether they were born of conquest or revolution, whether they were of long or short life, whether they existed in splendor and power, or failed before a record of any achievement was made, the Masonic code was taught, if not practised, as the basis of what was best for man. I ask response to this toast of a Brother who, as a wise and learned prelate, joins to the cardinal doctrines of Freemasonry the teachings of the Son of God, so that around the globe all the peoples thereof may be at peace with life and content with death. (Applause.)

Right Reverend Brother Henry Codman Potter, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New York, and Bishop of New York, after some playful allusions to his neighbors at the lower end of the table,—Brothers Charles Emory Smith, John Wanamaker, Governor-elect Pennypacker, and the Reverend Doctor McConnell,—which were received with great laughter, proceeded as follows:

FREEMASONRY AROUND THE GLOBE

The most impressive note in Masonry is its law of brotherhood. My own early connection with the Fraternity was somewhat intermittent, and when I came to New York to reside, I did not, for some years, identify myself with any Lodge there. But on one occasion, I made, I remember, a visit to Holland Lodge, and saw there two divines, who usually spent their Sundays in reviling each other's opinions, engaged in amicable and fraternal conversation. The Masonic Lodge, men and Brethren, was, apparently, the only place on earth where this could come to pass! (Applause.)

And the impressive feature of it was and is, that this is not merely a local, or a national, but a universal note. Two or three years ago I went, in company with a clerical friend, round the world.

"We travelled far, strange countries for to see,"

as the poet sings; but we never got so far that we didn't find a Mason and a Masonic Lodge! Japan, China, the Philippines, Burma, India, Ceylon,—they all disclosed them, and with them the inheritance of those great ideas for which Masoury stands. (Applause.)

And at this point it is, I think, that we find the "angle of incidence" with that great mind and character that we commemorate here to-day. I have often

heard people say that they could not see what Wash-INGTON had in common with Masonry, which, knowing nothing about it, they usually think of as an archaic ceremonialism, belonging to earlier and less enlightened ages, and distinguished chiefly for quaint and over-elaborate formalities. And yet Washington became a Mason, believed in Masonry, and practised it. (Applause.) Yes, and therein showed that large and rare intuition that made of him the statesman, the soldier, and the leader of men that he was. For Masonry enshrines two or three really great ideas, the realization and practice of which are to have more to do with the re-creation of human society on this earth than all else besides. Washington grasped these, and their relation to the life of the new Republic. Happy shall we be if in this, as in other things, we imitate his bright example. (Prolonged applause.)

The Chorus then sang "The Enter'd 'Prentices Song."

The fourth toast, "The Country of which Washington was the Father," was proposed by the R. W. Grand Master, who said,—

It was the privilege of the Jurisdiction of Virginia to produce George Washington, while it was the good fortune of the valley of the Juniata, in our own Jurisdiction, to produce another George, only a little less distinguished.

Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

This valley is noted for its distinguished sons, many of whom have gained prominence in the business, social, and Masonic world; but for none of them do we entertain a higher regard than for the Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, Brother George B. Orlady, who will respond to the toast, "The Country of which Washington was the Father."

Brother George B. Orlady, R. W. Junior Grand Warden, and a Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, responded as follows:

THE COUNTRY OF WHICH WASHINGTON WAS THE FATHER

When his Britannic Majesty George III. acknowledged the Thirteen American Colonies to be free, sovereign, and independent United States, and treated them as such, to the end that there should be a firm and perpetual peace between his English subjects and the Colonial citizens, there was presented a new subject for statecraft; and the wise men of the Old World were of one mind as to the fate of that experimental republic.

To create a new government was the last result desired by the Colonies when they began the protest against the oppression of the mother-country; and when the successful rebels were required to agree upon an arrangement and organization of their work, diligent search was made among the models of ancient and

modern republics and confederacies, and each was rejected in its turn as unsuited to the new nature of things.

The success of that enterprise meant not only relief from existing grievances, but the added obligation of making it possible for future generations to organize and maintain a civic government founded upon individual liberty. Each section selected its ablest representatives to speak for and to defend its local interests, and from that fiery outburst in 1776, which dissolved the political bonds connecting the Colonies with the home government, down through all the gradations of the Colonial conventions, resolutions, declarations, and protests, to the final approval of the Constitution by the last of the contracting Colonies in 1790, all the people of that country were tensely drawn by a common Individual ambition, State rivalry, and purpose. local jealousies were fortunately merged in the hope of an effective combination which would insure safety to the Union as a whole as well as to Colonial interests.

To secure wise rulers was as important a difficulty as to frame a plan of government. Prominence in leadership only emphasized the peril in case of failure. The step of rebellion once taken became forever final. By the alchemy of revolution a new country was created and a rebel chief became its directing father; his followers were transmuted from a horde of irresponsible insurgents to citizens of a fixed government. With all the ability and patriotism represented in the

final meeting of delegates, only two names were suggested of such exceptional prominence as to justify their being placed in control of the destiny of that new government. One, Benjamin Franklin, a Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, who, as a delegate from this State, named the other, George Washington, a member of one of our then Subordinate Lodges, as the one man pre-eminently fitted for the hazardous office of our first President. The selection was so wise that his memory is revered in popular rejoicings on his natal day, and his grave is yet a nation's shrine. (Applause.)

This new country differed from all others preceding It was founded upon principles which had been rejected by all former systems, and was formed by people the majority of whom were under ban of law of their home nation. The intensity of their purpose was equalled only by the helplessness of their condition. The individual citizen was the unit of strength; the home was the unit of happiness; the union of States was the speaking and fighting force for all. The invocation in the Treaty of Paris was, "In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity," and when its flag was unfurled it represented the first governmental emblem dedicated to a union of the Fatherhood of Gop and the brotherhood of man, and it has been a continuing defender of liberty for man. Since the day of declaration, at home and abroad, on land and on sea, in peace and in war, and in every clime, under all conditions, it has represented honor and security to and for (Applause.) The announcement of all Americans. the new government was received by the nations of the Old World, first in doubt as an act of contumacy, and then in derision as the attempt to do an impossible It faced dangers in front, rear, and flank, honor and diplomacy contended for mastery, unexpected tests were applied, which the founders had not anticipated, but its creed was broad enough and its statesmen were wise enough to preserve the integrity of the structure by appeals to the source of all power in a republic, an honest and intelligent citizenship, so that, despite the sneer of the Old World sceptic, it has written more for civilized history, more for the betterment of man, than monarchy, dynasty, or empire in the world's record of nations. (Applause.) 1789 to 1902, from Washington to Roosevelt, the chronicle has been unbroken; whether the President has been Federal, Whig, Democrat, or Republican, he has been the representative of a higher type, of a broader life, and of higher ideals of citizenship than his immediate predecessor, and the people at large have been trained to be exacting in their demand that each Executive should represent an increase of wisdom and zeal. (Applause.)

The only support of the founders was their own declaration in their mutual pledge that, in the event of failure, their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor should be joined for forfeiture.

Neighboring savages were but a minor obstacle as compared with internal discord and rivalry of ambitious leaders. To preserve the general welfare provision was made for the large indebtedness of the several Colonies when the nation was without money or credit. The rapacity of the money changers of other lands, the intriguing diplomats abroad, and treason at home, made foreign alliances matters of exceptional peril. In continuing fear of fatally testing their own government, they were obliged to negotiate for present and future levies and supplies to preserve it. It required the trials of three-quarters of a century to establish the certainty of a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." (Applause.)

The ancient Masonic virtues of fortitude, prudence, and justice were observed in the local and foreign wars, international treaties, and wise amendments of their powers, which have made a web and woof of order and law for the country of which Washington was the Father, so as to present for future ages an unchallenged success, designed and directed under principles as eternal as truth. Thirteen dependencies were developed into a cohesive union of forty-five States, half girdling the globe, with seventy-five millions of free people. The country has met and solved in honor every question affecting the rights of man, property, and nation; and the government of which Washington was the Father stands to-day for its earliest sentiment, the greatest good to the greatest

The Table Lodge

number, with liberty to all under the law. (Prolonged applause.)

"The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by all the Brethren.

The fifth toast, "The Grand Lodge of which Wash-Ington was a Member," was proposed by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, who said,—

Brethren, one of the galaxy of stars which adorns the American flag, to which our Brother GUTHRIE has alluded, represents one of the greatest States in the nation. One of the stripes represents that same State, one of the original coterie of thirteen that laid the foundation of this government; the State which was named for the Virgin Queen of England; a State known as the "Old Dominion," and which has been called the "Home of the Presidents;" a State that had the earliest settlement in the United States: a State that once held under its dominion part of the great State of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny Mountains; but it is because of her being the home and birthplace of our deceased Brother George Wash-INGTON, whom we reverence and whom we honor here, that she has the greatest importance with us this evening. (Applause.)

When I heard one of the speakers allude to the fact that George Washington had once thrown a stone across the Rappahannock, I thought he was going to Virginian said to a pilgrim, "Here is the place where George Washington threw a dollar across the river." "Oh, yes," was the response, "in those days the dollar of our daddies went farther than a dollar goes to-day." (Laughter.) But I once heard a different version. A gentleman said, "Here is the place where George Washington once threw a dollar across the river." "Oh, yes; and I know that he once threw a sovereign across the ocean," was the reply. I might allude right here to the healing influence of time, and tell you that I heard that last version of this story at a dinner at the Savage Club in London, where it was told to Englishmen, and was received with cheers and laughter. (Applause.)

It is also a tribute to the softening effect of Free-masonry that there was presented to the Grand Lodge of England, some months ago, a portrait of George Washington, which was unveiled before many of the dignitaries of Great Britain.

It is because the State of Virginia is the birthplace of Washington, and also holds his tomb, that it is the Mecca of every patriot of the United States, that we revere it here this evening. That State is also the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and therefore I propose this toast: "The Grand Lodge of which Washington was a Member," and I will call upon the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Virginia, Brother H. Oscar Kerns, to respond. (Applause.)

Brother H. OSCAR KERNS, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, responded as follows:

THE GRAND LODGE OF WHICH WASHINGTON WAS A MEMBER

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND MY BRETH-REN:

When the long and useful life of PATRICK HENRY, the illustrious American patriot, was drawing to a close, the feeble old man, once "the voice of the Revolution," at the earnest solicitation of his friends again mounted the rostrum. He urged his fellow-countrymen to be strong and quit themselves like men. Enraptured by his eloquence, they listened in breathless suspense. When the speaker had concluded with a grand outburst of eloquence, John Randolph, the eccentric but invincible statesman just beginning his career as a politician, arose and, in his thin, squeaky tones, began to address the audience. An old gentleman with whom he was well acquainted stood near, and after listening to him for a few minutes raised his hand and said, "Stop, John, stop! it will never do; you ought to have spoken first; it is but the beating of an old tin pan after listening to a fine church organ." (Laughter.) After listening to the eloquent, impressive, and inspiring addresses of the illustrious Brethren who have preceded me, it is with extreme reluctance that I shall endeavor to speak to you this afternoon. it will be as the rattle of the kettle-drum after listening to the thrilling and entrancing melodies of a grand orchestra.

Washington, the model citizen, has been ably presented; Washington as a Mason has been eloquently discussed; and I am to speak of the Grand Lodge of which Washington was a member.

It will be necessary for me to go back to the early days of Masonry in Virginia, for then it was that Washington was prominently connected with Masonry in the Old Dominion. The names of the men who first introduced Masonry into the Colony of Virginia are no longer inscribed upon the tablets of memory. No marble statues preserve for us their forms and features, and no splendid mausoleum holds their earthly remains; but the imperishable monument that commemorates their labor of love and life of usefulness is the more than one hundred and fifty years of Masonic beneficence in Virginia. And as we celebrate to-day events in the past history of Freemasonry of which we are justly proud, let us pause for a moment and remember the unknown founders of Masonry in the Colonies of America. Little did they dream of the immense possibilities to which they were giving being; they took neither care nor heed to make themselves known; they began the work, knowing that the work goeth on although the workman perishes; and in their self-abnegation they left us nothing to immortalize their names. But to-day I would remember them. To their spirits, to their love for Masonry, to their zeal in

its behalf, I pay a loving tribute, and bid you join with me and give to them your remembrance and your gratitude, for they made possible what we are doing to-day. And, verily, they shall have their reward; though unknown to men, their deeds are recorded and laid up in the archives of the Celestial City, where they shall endure as long as the cycles of eternity shall roll. (Applause.)

Norfolk, the ancient borough, was the birthplace of Virginia Masonry, and in that city, I claim, was established the first Masonic Lodge in America chartered by a regular Grand Lodge. Some of my Brethren here will doubtless say that you Virginia Masons make strong claims as to your antiquity, and I plead guilty to the charge, but we generally establish what we claim, until some good Brother goes us one better. There was in 1733 a Lodge of Masons meeting in the borough of Norfolk known as the "Royal Exchange." This we find in the Freeman's Pocket Companion, which was published in Edinburgh in 1765, and gives the date of this Lodge as constituted in 1733.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia was contemplated in the year 1777, at the time when the American Colonies were enveloped in the dark and lowering clouds of the bloody and sanguinary Revolution. Little thought the men who met in the old Capitol at Williamsburg, May 6, 1777, representing only five Lodges, what a temple they were about to build,—a temple of living stones, whose glory might well challenge the glory of the one at whose building our Institution was said to have been founded. Their names have been handed down to us. names not inscribed on the pages of our national history, for outside of Masonry they are no longer remembered; but no Virginia Mason will ever forget them, neither should he allow his children to forget them. Plain, simple, and cogent were the reasons which they drew up the following day, setting forth why the Masons of Virginia should be free and independent. A little over a month later they met again in convention for the purpose of electing a Grand Master. In order that success might crown their efforts, they recommended for that office a man whose very name carried with it such power, such glory, and such grandeur as the name of no other American citizen has ever possessed,—George Washington, a member of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4. At this time Wash-INGTON was at the head of the army of the American Colonies, bravely fighting for the independence of the country upon whose altar he had placed himself a living sacrifice, successfully forcing Lord Howe to evacuate the colony of New Jersey. On account of his multitudinous duties, Washington had to decline the position offered him. To communicate with Washing-TON and get a reply required considerable time in those days, and it was sixteen months later when James MERCER called another convention of the Lodges in Virginia. There met with him James Fountaine, DUNCAN ROSE, JAMES McCLUNG, ROBERT ANDREWS, JOHN GALT, and JAMES BOLCHER. A glance at these names shows that England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany had met in Virginia that day. What a symbol of the universality of Masonry! (Applause.)

John Blair was elected first Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, and with him commences that long line of illustrious men who have given life, tone, strength, beauty, and symmetry to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and to whose fellowship I, although unworthy to loose even the latchets of their shoes, was promoted by the kindness of my Brethren, the proudest gift I can ever hope or desire to obtain.

JOHN BLAIR was the first man appointed by Wash-Ington to the Federal judiciary. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, and of the great convention to revise the Articles of Confederation, and at a later day was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Can any Grand Lodge in the world show a pedigree commencing better than this?

James Mercer, Blair's successor, was a distinguished jurist, whose name has long lingered in worthy and honored descendants. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, of the Continental Congress, and of the Virginia Convention, and judge of the first Court of Appeals in Virginia. He wrote Mary Wash-Ington's will.

Our third Grand Master was Edmund Randolph, a member of that distinguished family whose descendants have filled many of the great offices in Virginia, and whose blood flowed in the veins of three Presidents of the United States. Not unworthy of the House of Randolph was Edmund. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, governor of the Old Dominion, member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, Attorney-General of the United States, member of Congress, and Secretary of State of the United States; and he signed the Charter of Alexandria (now Alexandria-Washington) Lodge, appointing George Washington Master.

Another in this list of Grand Masters is one whose name shines conspicuously upon the pages of our national history,—the great and learned jurist, John Marshall. He was a gallant captain in the Continental army, member of Congress, Secretary of State, envoy to France, and Chief Justice of the United States, the greatest jurist of the greatest tribunal the world has ever known. (Applause.)

The names of these men coupled with that of Wash-Ington show that Masonry had taken a deservedly high rank in Virginia, and even then was worthy of the boast "that the greatest and the best of men have never deemed it derogatory to their dignity to level themselves with the Fraternity, extend their privileges, and patronize their assemblies."

Time would fail me to tell of a score of others who shine as stars of the first magnitude in the galaxy of Virginia Masonry. I have mentioned only a few of those Grand Masters who were intimately associated with the immortal Washington, and among all these distinguished men I have mentioned there is not one who stands out in such bold and brilliant relief as Washington himself. Virginia Masons are justly proud of the fact that he is numbered among our ranks. We are proud that we initiated Washington into Masonry, and that we can rejoice with you to-day that this initiation has for one hundred and fifty years continued to add new lustre to Masonry. Edward Everett has well said, "He was indeed a model citizen, a model soldier, a model gentleman, and a model Mason." (Applause.)

When Henry of Navarre was about to engage in the battle of Ivry he held a council of war. One of his generals said some arrangements should be made to retreat in good order if they should be defeated. The king looked at him with fire in his eyes and said, "There shall be no defeat; follow the plume in my helmet, and I will lead you to victory." The battle began, and, in the words of Macaulay,—

"In they burst, and on they rushed, while, like a guiding star, In the thickest of the carnage blazed the helmet of Navarre."

His men followed the helmet worn by their commander, and victory was theirs. So to-day the voice of Washington comes down the years that are gone, saying to every true American citizen, follow me, and peace, happiness, and prosperity shall crown your efforts. (Applause.)

In war, he was the patient, persevering leader of the American patriots; in peace, he is the model by which we are to fashion ourselves to be useful citizens of our incomparable and unconquerable country; and it will thus remain so long as Washington's God is our God. (Applause.)

To the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania are we indebted for the esteemed privilege of participating in this celebration. I extend to you, Right Worshipful Sir, the sincere thanks of the Masons of Virginia for your kind invitation and generous hospitality, not only to myself, but to the other Virginia Masons who have come at your bidding. I feel that it is good to be here. On yesterday I knew PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT only as the Chief Magistrate of our great country; to-day I know him as my Brother. Heretofore I have known many of the (Applause.) other distinguished Masons present only by the printed page; to-day I have grasped their hands and looked into their faces, and feel that a stronger fraternal tie exists between us.

My Brethren, let us to-day resolve that the fires of Freemasonry shall burn brighter upon the altar of our hearts, and as the incense of brotherly love arises therefrom, as a sweet-smelling savor, may the smoke thereof, as it ascends towards Heaven, form itself into letters against the horizon large enough to be seen by every one over whom floats the Stars and Stripes of Old Glory, spelling these words: We are Brethren! (Prolonged applause.)

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"Away down South in Dixie" was sung by all the Brethren.

The sixth toast, "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," was proposed by the R. W. Senior Grand Warden, who said,—

Every Brother within the sound of my voice is proud of the Commonwealth in which he lives. (Applause.) We are proud of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, standing side by side with the sister States throughout these United States; we are proud of her because of her natural products, her coal, her iron, her oil, and her lumber, sufficient to supply all the demands that are made upon her. (Applause.) We are proud of our Governor; we are proud that he is a Mason, and that he is present with us to-night. (Applause.) I take great pleasure in proposing the toast, "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," and will call upon Brother WILLIAM A. STONE, the Governor of our State, to respond to that toast. (Prolonged applause.)

Brother William A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania, responded as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Brethren, I should like very much to discuss and bring to your attention the wealth and glory of the past and the future of the great State of Pennsylvania, but I am quite well aware that we have many visiting

Brethren here from other States, and, no matter what I might say, they would still retain their preference for their own States. (Laughter.)

I do not know that I wish to say anything, even if I could, that might lead you all to emigrate to Pennsylvania, because we have a great deal of trouble as it is. (Laughter.) I do not know of anything good that can be said of any State that might not be said and repeated of Pennsylvania. But I will not punish you by saying it.

I am proud of the fact that when Masonry first planted itself on the soil of our State it attracted the best men of the State; and the best men of the State have always been Masons and are Masons to-night. (Applause.)

There are many good men in Pennsylvania who are not Masons, but they are following the principles of Masonry. (Applause.) We are proud to include some of our most reputable citizens in our Fraternity, who are here to-day in this great meeting, and I am proud of the fact that not only Pennsylvania, but all the States have sent representative men here who are honored at home and are leaders in the professions and industries and all that pertain to their States. (Applause.)

I am proud of Pennsylvania, and I am proud of the people of Pennsylvania,—proud of their past and certain of their future. (Applause.)

Pennsylvania has sixty thousand Masons, almost one

per cent. of her entire population. The enrolment of able-bodied men for the defence of the State numbers nine hundred and fifty thousand, and six per cent. of that number are Masons in good standing in Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

I was made a Mason a great many years ago, fortunately for me, after they had abandoned the custom of the use of alcohol on the outside in initiation. (Laughter.) I lived in a little country town, and had been elected a member, but not initiated, and was waiting for the next regular meeting of the Lodge, when the Grand Lodge Officers visited the town and it was desirable to do some work. I was sent for and a dispensation was granted, and I took all three degrees in one night,—and it was a very warm night. (Laughter.)

I came away with a confused notion of Masonry and an everlasting sympathy for the man who did Masonic work. (Applause.)

I have heard much to-day, and heartily join in all that has been said concerning George Washington. We have praised him, and eulogized him, and eaten him at this table. (Laughter.) Nearly everything that ever happened to George Washington has been referred to, except the story about the hatchet. (Laughter.) Whether that was thought to be inappropriate upon this occasion or not, I do not know. I never did think anyhow that George Washington in that particular instance did anything so very greatly to his credit. I cannot see that there was such a great temp-

tation to lie about that cherry-tree. (Laughter.) Of course, had he lived in this day and age of the world, the temptation would have been far greater. (Laughter.) It is true, his conscience was bothered with the cherry-tree, but George Washington never ran a newspaper, and he never ran for office in Pennsylvania. (Prolonged laughter.)

I congratulate you all, and I congratulate this noble Fraternity of ours that can so heartily and so fraternally gather about these boards and greet each other, and look good-natured towards each other on the fifth of November, although it comes so close to the fourth of November. (Laughter.)

It is a great compliment to this Fraternity that it can soften not only the ambitions, but the successes and disappointments of men, and harmonize them all in the crucible of brotherly love, which is, after all, what we live for, after all, what we hope for, and after all, what we pray for; and we never pray to be successful in politics. (Laughter.)

My Brother here on the left, representing the State of Virginia [Grand Master Kerns], has just addressed you eloquently. I can recall a very bitter contest between Pennsylvania and Virginia, when prejudice and hatred ran high. It was bitter enough to break up families, but the hate and prejudice engendered during the Civil War were never sufficient to break the bond of Freemasonry. (Cries of "Good, good," all over the hall, and prolonged applause.)

Many a boy in Blue crawling back towards the Northern lines thanked his God that he was a Mason before he became a soldier; and many a boy in Gray making his way back to the South experienced the same generous brotherly Masonic feeling.

It is something to remember, while we go on helping to make history and helping to live decently, that stronger than any other tie is the tie that binds men in brotherly love and friendship. (Applause.) I will not undertake to picture nor to portray these ties. A great artist may paint a rose, but no one ever knew enough to paint the fragrance of the rose. A great orator might describe Freemasonry, but he cannot describe the unknown, unspeakable fraternity of Freemasonry. (Applause.) It is something that is felt, not seen or heard; it is something that cannot be described; something that men who, growing old and gray in the service, lean on as on a loved child. (Applause.)

The key that unlocks all human hearts is the key of sympathy when we are in trouble. No man ever lived who did not have trouble—who was not chastened in the fire of adversity. He that unlocks the human heart does it with the key of sympathy. (Applause.)

We, too, have a list of great men who have served in the capacity of Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania. Every one of them has been an honor to his State. Chief Justices of our Supreme Court while sitting on the bench have been called, and felt themselves honored by being elevated to this chair. (Applause.)

I well remember my dear old friend, Judge Williams, whose last office was to be elected to this honored position, and I know that he loved it more and felt more highly honored by it than by the great office of Justice of our Supreme Court. (Applause.) It is something to look into a man's eye and know that he is in sympathy with you,—real, genuine, heart-felt sympathy. It is not all a mere form of pretence; it is not all a mere hand-shake and nod; it is felt by the men who belong to this great Fraternity and is practised by them. (Applause.)

A certain percentage of men will join the Masons and also the Church; some will get married, and some will stay single. So the world goes; but the men who are drawn into this organization are generally good They are generally good men at home and in the Church; generally good men in their families, and good citizens in their State. Therefore, I am proud of this splendid assemblage; I am proud of the men in this great audience who are Pennsylvanians; and I am proud and glad to meet the representative men of our Fraternity who come from other States. We will all go to our homes with a better opinion of you and your States, and you will go home with a greater respect and more friendly regard, and a better opinion of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians. (Prolonged applause.)

The Table Lodge

The seventh toast, "Our Sister Grand Lodges," was proposed by the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, who said,—

It is difficult to understand how a Grand Lodge of an exclusive male Fraternity might or could, or why it should have Sister Grand Lodges, and it is certain that the only Mason of this or affiliated Jurisdictions who can satisfactorily explain this sociological contradiction is the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Maryland, Brother Thomas J. Shryock. From him we request response. (Applause.)

Brother Thomas J. Shryock, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Maryland, responded as follows:

OUR SISTER GRAND LODGES

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

I can assure you that your Sister Grand Lodges could not have been summoned to any function to which they would have responded more promptly than to that sent them by you, to participate in celebrating any occasion that might relate to our distinguished Brother, George Washington.

I presume I could interest you, like the Grand Master of Virginia, by telling you of some little part that my State took in aiding George Washington to form this great nation. I could name you a long line

of illustrious Revolutionary heroes, who responded to his call from the State of Maryland. I could tell you of the part they took in the formulation of that great Document, which to-day stands as the most perfect Constitution ever written by the hand of man.

I could tell you that the State of Maryland carried out the most important injunction that Washington left to the people in his Farewell Address, which was to establish free schools; for, in my State was established the first free school that was ever established in the world. (Applause.)

I could tell you that in the State of Maryland was established the first Appellate Court that was ever established in this country. But I must forbear. This is not a Maryland Day, but a day in honor of that great and good Brother, George Washington.

You have had spread before you to-day and this evening an oratorical banquet, which has covered every phase of the life of our illustrious Brother, and at this late hour of the night it seems almost impossible to say a word of interest in regard to him. But I have noted the fact, that whilst your speakers have told of Washington as a man, as a Mason, as a General, as a Statesman, as a Diplomat, and as the Father of a great Nation of people, they have not referred to the magnificent consummation of Washington's work. (Applause.)

Little did Washington dream, when he bound together the thirteen original Colonies,—a nation in swaddling clothes,—that at the dawn of the twentieth century that Nation would have spread its influence, and its power, and its aggregation of States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the northern parts of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. (Applause.)

Little did he dream that at the dawn of the twentieth century his work would have developed into the magnificent Republic of to-day, which is spreading its influence throughout the whole civilized world, and practically Americanizing the world. (Applause.)

Little did Washington dream, when the flag of the thirteen Colonies was first raised over five millions of people, that at the dawn of the twentieth century it would float over a larger number of intelligent white citizens than claimed allegiance to the flag of any other nation on the face of the globe. (Applause.)

Little did he think that it would be the emblem of citizenship of more white people than that of the mother-country itself. (Applause.)

Little did he dream that the ships of the sea would carry the product of the brain and muscle of the American citizen to the uttermost parts of the earth, for he builded better than he knew. (Applause.)

Little did he dream that in any country on the face of God's fair earth, where man can step his foot, you could buy commodities of American manufacture. (Applause.)

It was my good fortune a few months since to travel through the far East. Frequently I have travelled through Europe and seen many things of interest and many things to be admired, and on this trip, as we sailed through the Mediterranean, we saw many things of the Old World which appealed to us. We passed the Dardanelles, through the Bosphorus, and to the land of the Turk, across Assyria, the land of the Bible; but it was when we sailed into the harbor of ancient Alexandria that our hearts were made to beat quicker, for we were here brought to realize that we belonged to the greatest and the best race of people on the face of the earth. (Applause.) A new race of people. (Applause.) A race of intellectual and mechanical giants. For, as we approached that harbor, there came within the range. of our vision a forest of ship-masts, representing the commerce of the world, carrying the flags of all nations; and, as we neared the dock, we saw floating aloft the flag of our own beloved country, the Stars and Stripes of Washington; and we asked if it had been placed there as a compliment to us American travellers; and it made our pulses quicken and our hearts jump, when the answer came,—"No, that flag is placed at the top of a great travelling crane to indicate that it is finished, and also that it was made in America by American workmen, and set up in the harbor of the East for the purpose of unloading and loading the commodities of the earth." (Applause.)

Upon further inquiry we learned that the modern machinery, the travelling cranes, the hydraulic lifts, then at work before our eyes, were the product of the mechanical genius of our own people, and that they had been manufactured in our own country,—the United States. (Applause.)

We took a train that sped across the desert at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and we were told that that train was being drawn by an American locomotive, built, perhaps, in your own City of Brotherly Love. (Applause.)

As we sped across the desert, our attention was directed to a magnificent train of modern steel cars, of eighty thousand pounds capacity each, built by the American Steel Car Company, and I can assure you, my Brethren, that we felt proud of the fact that we were of that nation of people, who were sending back to the land of the Pharaohs the implements of commerce and manufacture which would assist them in building up a new and a greater civilization.

These are a few of the results of Washington's work. You have often heard it said that "Masonry is the handmaid of religion." Let me tell you that she has also been the right hand of those who builded with Washington, and that she will ever continue to be the bulwark of civil and religious liberty of this great Republic of ours. The work of Washington and the work of Freemasonry is not to cease at the dawn of the twentieth century, but it is to go on and on, until the whole world is brought within the influence of this great giant Republic of ours, and only the Grand Master above knows what the dawn of the twenty-first

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century will show, as the outgrowth of Washington's small beginning. (Prolonged applause.)

"Maryland, my Maryland," was sung by all the Brethren.

The eighth toast, "Our Honored Guests," was proposed by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, who said,—

Brethren, I should be glad if I could find words to express the sentiment which I feel towards those of our Brethren who have come here from distant places to do honor to us on this occasion, probably the greatest historical Masonic event that has taken place in the United States. (Applause.)

I regret, however, that I cannot do so, that I cannot do more than express fraternal feelings to those ten Brethren who are Grand Masters of their Jurisdictions and the nine others who are here present among us to represent the Grand Masters of their Jurisdictions, and the Committees who have come here from their Lodges bringing various relics of Washington, and have done so, each one, to make this meeting a success. (Applause.)

I can only, on behalf of those of us who are of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, express our kindly and fraternal feeling by proposing this toast to our guests: "Our Honored Guests," and I will call upon Brother J. Franklin Fort to respond. (Applause.)

Brother J. Franklin Fort, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, responded as follows:

OUR HONORED GUESTS

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN:

Those of us who have had the privilege of being here to-day from Sister Jurisdictions have learned a great deal, and we have learned one thing, at least, that I desire to speak of in the outset. That one thing is, that in the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, you have indeed imbued in your very souls the principles enunciated by the great Apostle when he said, "Add to your faith, virtue; to virtue, knowledge; to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience." (Applause.)

It is hard to conceive of a gathering of intelligent men, coming from twenty States of a great nation, and from sections of the continent outside these States, sitting from twelve o'clock mid-day until almost twelve o'clock at night and listening to talks such as we have had to-day, even to talks as good and as great as these have been. It certainly shows that you have cultivated to the highest degree the virtue of patience. (Applause.)

I came here to-night, like the distinguished gentlemen who have spoken, with a speech, entirely impromptu, which I have been preparing ever since I received your invitation, but I have concluded that the best thing to do is to entirely abandon it. This day has so thoroughly impressed every man who has been

here, and the spirit of it has so entered into his soul, that a speech on the subject of "Our Guests" prepared beforehand would, I fear, fall very flat.

A Jerseyman is always at home in Philadelphia. (Applause.) You know the definition of your city, as declared in Holy Writ, is "Brotherly Love," and anything that has love in it a Jerseyman always admires. (Laughter.) Next to sisterly love, brotherly love always appeals to a Jerseyman.

In the third chapter of Revelation, I think it is, and, if I am wrong, Brother Wanamaker can correct me, "He that hath the key of David, He that openeth, and no man shutteth," declared of Philadelphia of old, "I know thy works: behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." The door of this modern city, like the ancient city, is never closed, but always open for princely hospitality and for all good works. (Applause.) We, the guests in the great Philadelphia of to-day, two thousand years after these words were written by St. John the Divine, find your hospitable doors wide open, and no man seems to be able, even at twelve o'clock at night, to shut them. (Applause.)

It is a difficult thing, as a guest, to speak to the toast "Our Guests." It certainly could not have been in the mind of the Pennsylvania Masons, when they gave that toast to a modest Jerseyman, that he would have courage to talk about himself. We can talk about how you have treated us, but we can say nothing of our-

selves. We come to you, it is true, in the same way and manner that others have come to you before. We come to you as men free-born, of full age, and under the tongue of true Masonic report, and we want to say to you from our heart of hearts, from the depth of our love for you as Brother Masons, that we thank you for what you have permitted us to enjoy and the uplift you have given us this day. (Applause.)

I want to congratulate the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania not only upon this great occasion, but upon the high plane upon which this celebration has been kept. I question if any of the seven hundred men who have to-day gathered in the Grand Lodge Room above, and at this table, ever before sat for so long a time, or even for a shorter one, and listened to addresses so strong in character, so high in moral principle, so patriotic in sentiment, so broad and loving in character, so uplifting in national spirit, and so eloquent along all the lines on which all the Brethren have spoken. (Applause.)

This is a great country, indeed, in which we live. True, as your Governor has said; true, as the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Maryland has said, Washington never dreamed of its present greatness, and the men who were with him never had a conception of this Nation as it is to-day. They builded better than they knew. They gave us a heritage which has been handed down from them to us and which we shall hand down to our children and to our children's children. (Applause.)

Our flag now floats the wide world round, respected. The time has gone by when we were but a little fringe of colonies bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. We are a great nation, stretching from ocean to ocean, and across the Western seas into the Orient; stretching in the East and in the West with no limit and no end. (Applause.) Our flag to-day stands for freedom and the rights of man and the safeguarding of our citizens everywhere. It is a proud title to be a citizen of the Republic of the United States of America. To be a Roman, in the days of Cæsar, stayed the hand of the oppressor in all nations. Paul, the great Apostle to the Gentiles, standing falsely accused before Festus and about to be condemned under the Jewish Law. declared, "I am free-born and a Roman, and I appeal unto Cæsar." And to Cæsar he did go. To-night, round the world, anywhere, in any nation, the sheltering folds of the flag of the Republic of which Washington was the Father will protect you from false accusation and condemnation by the simple declaration, "I am an American Citizen." (Cheers and applause.)

The ninth toast, "The Day we Celebrate," was proposed by the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, who said,—

Two thoughts are suggested by this Anniversary. First, fidelity to Freemasonry, and second, loyalty to government. May Craftsmen be true to the Tenets, Usages, and Landmarks of the Fraternity, and may

the maxims of good government inspire a purer citizenship! May Freemasons be faithful to their voluntary vows, and may our citizens be men "who their duty know, and know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them!" May God bless our Craft, and may God save our State! (Applause.) I ask response to this sentiment from a Brother who has earned distinction by faithful public services, and who now approaches an honor guarded and charged with grave responsibilities. (Prolonged applause.)

Brother Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, responded as follows:

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN:

I thank you for your warm greeting. It is not the first tribute I have had here to-night. You have heard from the Church, that in an assemblage which comprises a newspaper editor, a Sunday-school proprietor, a Bishop, and myself, by universal accord the water-pitcher was assigned to me.

I am much pleased to be here with you. I am glad to see this great assemblage. I am impressed with the importance of it all. The career of George Washington, both as a man and as a Mason, was of the greatest consequence. There is a phase of that career to which I am about to call your attention so far as I know heretofore suggested by no historian. While it

is true that he was born along the Potomac, it required more than the gentle breezes that came from the Chesapeake to bring out the strength of his character. While he lived there his life was simply that of a farmer. It was the barren life of planter. I propose to read to you just a few extracts from his own journal written with his own hand, to express that thought: "Sowed flax at meadow hill; finished planting corn in the neck and began with four ploughs to break up the five-foot cut; finished planting corn at the mill and began to break up the field around the overseer's house. Cut twenty-two old rams and began to shear my sheep;" and so it continues. It is the record of a man who spent his life in the sowing of wheat, the planting of corn, and in the shearing of sheep.

It needed, for the unfolding of his character, that he should feel the sterner breezes from the Allegheny Mountains, and the point to which I wish to call your attention here to-night is that substantially the whole of his career, as it affected the American nation, was passed in the great State in which we live.

Out in Fayette County, in the western part of this State, among the mountains is a meadow which early got the name of "Great Meadows," through which runs a stream of water. In 1754, attention was first called to Washington at this place, where first he heard the firing of hostile arms in an assault by the French, and in his defence of Fort Necessity.

In 1755, he obtained further reputation in the battle

which has been called "Braddock's Defeat." In 1774, he was a member of Congress in Philadelphia. In 1775, he was, in Independence Hall, made Commander-in-Chief of the armies. All of his battles save the battle of Long Island, where he was defeated, and the surrender at Yorktown, where it was a question whether or not the result depended upon the French fleet or the American army,—all of his battles—Brandywine, Germantown, White Marsh, Warren's Tavern, Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth—were fought around the City of Philadelphia. (Applause.)

After the war he was again called to this City as president of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States; and thereafter he was elected President of the United States. Save for one term of Congress held in the City of New York, he spent the whole of his official career in this City of Philadelphia, so that substantially the whole of his active life, military and political, was associated with this great State. (Applause.) You ought to remember the fact.

In the War of the Revolution the tide was turned at the battle of Trenton, which occurred in the year 1776. His army was reduced to three thousand men; his forces were deserting him, his people leaving him. At that time fifteen hundred men came to his support. This reinforcement increased, as you see, by one-half the army which he then had. Emboldened by this addition to his forces, he fought the battle of Trenton and the battle of Princeton, and the cause of the Colonies was saved.

Now, what I want to call your attention to is the fact that of these fifteen hundred men who then came to the rescue and who made that addition to his forces, every man was a Pennsylvanian. (Applause.)

It has been suggested to me with respect to the toast assigned to me, "The Day We Celebrate," that there was perhaps some sinister purpose to refer to the election of yesterday. I decline to so consider it. I decline to see any connection between the important events of one hundred and fifty years ago and the interesting events which happened so recently. While there may be some uncertainty as to whether this was meant to be the celebration of November the fourth or of November the fifth, I prefer the latter date. There is much contrast in the events which have happened upon this day. It is the anniversary of the plot of Guy Fawkes to blow up the English Parliament, and among all English-speaking people there is sung,—

"Remember, remember
The fifth of November,
The Gunpowder treason and plot;
I see no reason
Why the Gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot!"

The fifth of November among us Masons will hereafter always be remembered as the day upon which the

able President of the United States—he who has written books of travel like BAYARD TAYLOR, and books of adventure like Fenimore Cooper, who has been Governor of the State of New York, who has climbed San Juan hill, and who recently settled that strike which was hanging over all of our industries and threatened us for the future—came here to assist in our celebration. Our President came here to assist us in commemorating the anniversary of the initiation as a Mason of that other great President, the first of our Presidents, the most distinguished of Americans, the "Cincinnatus of the West." That, it seems to me, is the great significance of this anniversary.

We need in this land more of the spirit of kindliness and more of the spirit of brotherhood. We need that kind of feeling which will lead us to look on our fellow-men with charity and with sympathy, and in appreciation of their work. We need to frown upon the spirit of cavil and criticism. We need, in fact, more of the spirit of Freemasonry. (Prolonged applause.)

The tenth and last toast, "All Our Friends," which was Washington's favorite toast, was proposed by the R. W. Senior Grand Warden, who said,—

Brethren, I want you to appreciate why I insist upon having the last toast: because we always reserve the best for the last. The next toast upon the programme, "All Our Friends," is said to have been the

most popular toast of our Brother George Washington. (Applause.)

It seems to me peculiarly fitting that we should have selected not only the most popular man in Philadelphia; not only the most popular man in Pennsylvania, but one of the most popular men in the United States, to respond to that toast. (Applause.)

I do not want any better evidence of that fact than that, when he resigned from President Roosevelt's cabinet, there were many expressions of regret at his decision. (Applause.)

I want to say to our Brethren from our Sister Jurisdictions that when we selected this Brother to respond to this toast, we selected one who stands prominent not only for his social qualities, but for his genial disposition. (Applause.)

I take great pleasure in proposing the next toast, "All Our Friends," and will call upon our distinguished Brother Charles Emory Smith to respond. (Applause.)

Brother Charles Emory Smith, Ex-Postmaster-General of the United States, responded as follows:

"ALL OUR FRIENDS"

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN:

You all remember that Carlyle was the fervent eulogist of Cromwell. Lord Beaconsfield says Carlyle had reasons to speak civilly of Cromwell, for Cromwell

would have hanged him. I would speak civilly of our Right Worshipful Grand Master, but for no such reason, except in one aspect. We congratulate him upon the brilliant success of this day, but I am sure that I will be pardoned if I say that I have been kept in a state of suspense—in a state of being hanged—throughout many hours. As I listened to the brilliant speeches which have been delivered here to-night I forgot all that suspense, and only when at times I looked at the programme and saw what was in store for me, did I feel that I had such reasons as Beaconsfield imputed to Carlyle for speaking civilly of the Committee, if not of the Grand Master. (Applause.)

You have spanned the Arch of Masonry, and you have reached me, at last, at the foot. You have boxed the compass, and I am the only one left. You have squared the circle, and every one has squared himself nobly, except the one before you.

You have asked me to respond to the toast "All Our Friends," and you have said that it was the favorite toast of Washington.

Washington was a man of the deepest and broadest sympathies; his great nature was full of the brother-hood of man. Dignified as he was in his bearing, majestic as he was in his character, awe-inspiring as he was in his imposing personality, yet his sympathies were large and broad and comprehensive. (Applause.)

He loved as a brother that young consummate prodigy of American History who stood at his right hand,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON (applause), and he cherished as a devoted friend that chivalrous patriot from France, the Marquis de Lafayette. (Applause.) When he proposed the toast, "All Our Friends," it came from the greatest soul among the makers of nations in all time, and it encircled a noble company of the true, the good, and the devoted. (Applause.) Great as that company was, he stood far above all in his unapproachable fame, and he rebukes and forbids all common panegyric; he stands out matchless in the lustre of that tribute of the great orator of the Old World who recognized the foremost man of the world in this American leader, when he said that "Cæsar was merciful, Scipio was continent, Hannibal was patient, but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one, and, like the lovely chef d'œuvre of the Grecian artist, to exhibit in one glow of associated beauty the pride of every model and the perfection of every (Applause.) master."

I can imagine Washington,—and I regret that I must come here and ask you to accept the spontaneous expressions of the moment without that preparation which ought to have been made for such an august occasion as this,—I can imagine Washington as he stood in a Lodge in this City of Philadelphia, proposing a toast to "All Our Friends," and I can imagine that as he proposed it he looked across the room and there he saw that great Mason, whose simple, lofty grandeur captivated the most dazzling court of the Old World,

and who is buried in yonder graveyard with the simple legend, "Benjamin Franklin, Printer," upon his tomb. (Applause.)

I can imagine him looking to the other side of the room and recognizing among the most trusted and cherished of his friends that other illustrious Brother to whom reference was made by our distinguished Brother; that man whose luminous understanding and consummate knowledge of the Constitution and its principles enabled him to do work second only to that of Washington himself,—that great jurist, Brother John MARSHALL, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. (Applause.) I can imagine that another was here then, who had left a life of ease and a place among the frivolities of the French Court. I can imagine him looking across to his young, ardent, and chivalrous friend, whose spirit was so generous, who had left the luxuries of his own country to fight for Liberty and Humanity on the soil of America, as he extended his (Applause.) Then, rememberhand to LAFAYETTE. ing that he was the first of a great line, I can imagine him, later, looking down that line, and recognizing his illustrious successors. I can imagine him pointing to that heroic, dauntless, faithful warrior, whose power of will has never been surpassed in our country,—the Hero of New Orleans, Brother Andrew Jackson. (Applause.)

I can imagine him looking along a little farther and finding in that line of successors another friend and

Mason, a man of great public experience, who represented a great sentiment in our country, and who came from our own State of Pennsylvania, Brother James (Applause.) And then a little farther along I can see him looking at that accomplished scholar, that brilliant orator, that gallant soldier, who knew best of all the arts of statesmanship, that leader of the House of Representatives, that martyr in the Presidency, Brother James A. Garfield. (Applause.) Then I am sure that he looked with peculiar affection and touching regard upon that Brother who resembled him in many respects,—that great President who passed away only a year ago, amid the tears of his people and the sorrow of the world. As I recall him I remember a scene. Two years ago I accompanied that President to the Centennial observance of the death of Wash-It was on the grounds of his own beautiful Mount Vernon; the broad expanse of the Potomac glistened before us; the tranquil and serene beauty of glen and wood surrounded us. A great throng of people assembled around the sacred tomb as, with the participation of representative Masons from all parts of our country, their ritual was reverently rendered; and there the President of the United States, honored and esteemed and beloved like him whom he commemorated, paid his eloquent tribute to his great predecessor,—both conspicuous types of the Masonic virtues and of the Masonic principles embodied in action; both pre-eminent leaders in great decisive epochs

of our Nation's history; both embalmed in the hearts of the people and forever enshrined together in the Temple of Immortality. (Prolonged applause.)

I can imagine more, Right Worshipful Grand Master. I can imagine that on this day, memorable in our own history, ever to be remembered as an historic occasion, when the President of the United States met here with us to commemorate the initiation of the first great President as a Mason,—I can imagine that the great shade of Washington hovers over us to-day and to-night, and I can believe that from that august shade there comes to-night the echo of the favorite toast, "All Our Friends;" and as they are gathered here from all parts of the country, I am sure that the testimony of the love and affection and devotion of a great people has never been more deeply manifested than now. (Applause.)

I feel that this same sentiment to "All Our Friends" can be applied to-night, not merely to this great company of men gathered from all quarters of this State, but I am sure that you will agree with me in applying it and in offering it especially to our friends and Brothers who have come to us from other States to honor this occasion with their presence. (Applause.) All of these Brothers are included within this comprehensive toast; to all of them, individually and collectively, your greeting has been extended. It has been given from other and higher sources, and it does not become me, the humblest of all in this company, to assume that duty,

but as my word is the last, let it be a word of greeting to all our friends from these other States; to our good friend from Massachusetts, whose eloquence delighted us to-day; to our Brother from Virginia, who spoke of the State and for the State that gave us Washington; and to our friends from Idaho and from Connecticut, and all who have gathered here with us to make this a memorable occasion. (Applause.)

A great Temple like this in which we are gathered to-night is, in the phrase of Emerson, a blossoming of granite subdued to the insatiate demand of harmony in It is the blossom of what is really an eternal flower, and it has, with all its solidity, the likeness and the delicate finish of vegetable beauty. (Applause.) It is the function of Masonry not only to build the material structure, but to build character, and we have builded it, as this great Masonic Temple is built, on a sure foundation-strong in all its fabric, and with the beauty and the symmetry of mediæval architecture. (Applause.) I am sure there is no Mason within these walls to-night who does not feel himself a better Mason, a better citizen, for the work of this day. (Applause.) I was profoundly touched by the stirring words of my friend on my left [Grand Master Shryock, of Mary-· land] with reference to the greatness our country has achieved, and I was impressed also by the glowing eloquence of my friend on my right [Brother Fort, of New Jersey], who expanded the same theme. You can well understand, in view of the associations of these

last four years, that those words, with their significant indication of the expanding greatness of our country, have deeply touched my heart. I listened with profound gratitude to that tribute to our flag; I heard with sympathy and with quickened patriotism their eloquent portraiture of the greatness and the grandeur which has come to American citizenship, and as I listened to their glowing words I could not but recall the scene of which I was a witness a few years ago. It was my fortune to be in the harbor of Newport on the occasion of a great naval fête. In that well-nigh landlocked harbor there were several of the noble battleships of the Republic, and many of its pleasure-craft. It was the night of a fête as brilliant as any that ever glistened on the waters of Venice. Ten thousand Chinese lanterns made it a fairy scene. Suddenly, high above the flag-boat of the Commodore, a boat since made famous as the gallant little "Gloucester" of the gallant Wainwright at Santiago, there shot out a brilliant stream of light, and in its luminous rays there appeared the bright Stars and the glorious Stripes of our National flag. From a thousand throats, from a hundred cannon, there came a new acclaim and greeting of Old Glory, as it shone there all the brighter, its stars all the more radiant, against the darkness of the sky. (Applause.) As our friends were speaking of the grandeur of our country and its expanding power, I could not but think that if our flag has been unfurled in dark and remote lands, that darkness only makes it

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all the brighter. Let us advance American civilization, American liberty, and American ideals, and illumine all with American glory. (Prolonged applause.)

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought the celebration to a conclusion, about eleven o'clock.

In addition to the medal already described, each Brother attending the celebration received as a souvenir, a white dinner-plate, nine inches in diameter, decorated in blue, of which a representation is given here. It was made for the Grand Lodge, through Messrs. Wright, Tyndall & Van Roden, of Philadelphia, by the Mercer Pottery Company, of Trenton, New Jersey, the Committee's design being admirably carried out by Brother John Pope, of Fraternal Lodge, No. 139, Trenton, New Jersey, who succeeded in making what is said to be the finest blue-print work in this country. The border of the plate is a reproduction of the border on the china presented to Washington by the French officers who served under him. The coat of arms is from the Washington book-plate. The plate was enclosed in a square purple box, with an inscription in gilt.



THE SOUVENIR PLATE

THE MUSIC

The music, which was excellently rendered, was in charge of Brother George Ford.

The Chorus was composed of the following Brethren, who, with one exception, were members of Philadelphia Lodges:

Director.

Bro. GEORGE FORD, Mozart, No. 436.

Tenor.

Bro. OWEN ROBERTS, Pennsylvania, No. 380.

- " JAMES T. G. HAND, Wm. B. Schnider, No. 419.
- " ALFRED K. GREGORY, Mozart, No. 436.
- " JAMES N. KNIPE, Mozart, No. 436,
- " J. Franklin Moss, Ivanhoe, No. 449.
- " EDGAR A. MURPHY, Ivanhoe, No. 449.
- " JAMES Y. GLISSON, Covenant, No. 456.
- " JAMES MORRISON, JR., Olivet, No. 607.

Pianist.

" HERMAN D. COTTER, Shekinah, No. 246.

Baritone.

- Bro. M. HARMER BROOKS, Mozart, No. 436.
 - " Howard M. Murphy, Ivanhoe, No. 449.
 - " WILLIAM J. MAY, JR., Crescent, No. 493.
 - " FRED R. DAVIS, Olivet, No. 607.

Bass.

- " WILMER M. BEAN, Charity, No. 190, Norristown.
- " GEORGE A. LINDSAY, Ivanhoe, No. 449.
- " GEORGE W. SCOULER, Ivanhoe, No. 449.

Organist.

" HARRY C. WILT, Mozart, No. 436.

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Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

The Orchestra was made up of the following Brethren, who, with one exception, were members of Philadelphia Lodges:

Violin.

Bro. Henry Fehling, Mozart, No. 436.

" HENRY F. VOLMER, St. Paul's, No. 481.

Cello.

" Louis Volmer, University, No. 610.

Flute.

Bro. Frederick E. Wagner, University No. 610.

Cornet.

" WILLIAM A. JOSEPH, Washington, No. 59.

Clarionet.

" WILLIAM F. SCHENSLEY, St. Mark's, No. 102, Glasgow, Scotland.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION OF WASH-INGTONIANA

At its meeting, on July the fifteenth, the Sesquicentennial Committee requested the R. W. Grand Master to ask the Committee on Library (Brothers Louis Wagner, George W. Hall, of No. 121, I. Layton Register, Thomas S. Stout, Joshua L. Lyte, Arno Leonhardt, and Gilbert L. Lentz) to arrange an exhibition of Washingtoniana in the Library, from November the fourth until after the Quarterly Communication in December.

The preparation of this exhibition was undertaken with the greatest zeal and enthusiasm by the Librarian, Brother George P. Rupp, who succeeded in getting together a very remarkable, most valuable, and extremely interesting collection. It was found best to hold the exhibition in the east end of the main corridor of the Temple, which was properly enclosed and decorated.

Those who so kindly loaned exhibits were protected by insurance against loss by fire and by burglary; and at the close of the exhibition all the articles were returned without loss or damage.

On Saturday afternoon, November the first, the R. W. Grand Master invited a large number of gentle-

Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

men and ladies to examine the Loan Collection at a private view. Later, refreshments were served in the Grand Banquet Hall, and the Chorus rendered a number of selections.

The Loan Exhibition was opened from November the first to and including December the sixth, twenty-eight days, the number of visitors being 48,552; greatest number in one day, 2611; average attendance per day, 1734; number of contributors, 72; number of exhibits, 1044.

The catalogue of exhibits, which was admirably prepared by Brother Rupp, is as follows:







Loughead & Do Phila

LOAN EXHIBITION OF WASHINGTONIANA

Under the direction of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania F. & A. M.

MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA

November 5th to December 5th

1902

The Celebration of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Brother George Washington into Freemasonry affords a fitting opportunity in which to direct the attention of the Brethren to the striking personal character of "our great patron and leader." The personality that made so deep an impress on the world's history has not lacked for appreciation; artists, sculptors and men of letters have vied with one another in the endeavor to portray most faithfully their famous subject. No other man has ever lived of whom so many portraits have been made, and it is noteworthy that amidst the multitude of these, not a single caricature is known to exist. There is thus seen to be on hand ample material from which to draw for a worthy appreciation of the personal side of our illustrious Brother.

With the view of deepening such appreciation and of arousing a more widespread interest, the Committee on Sesqui-centennial have decided that a Loan Exhibition of Washingtoniana in the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, would be a fitting adjunct to the celebration.

In pursuance of this plan they directed Brother George P. Rupp, of Philo Lodge, No. 444, Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to collect and arrange in suitable form such Washingtoniana as were obtainable. This he has done, and the result of his labor is here presented for your inspection and study.

The Hon. James T. Mitchell, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, generously offered for the exhibition his unique collection of engraved portraits of Washington, the most extensive and valuable collection extant. Limitations of space, however, preventing the acceptance of this offer in full, he kindly permitted the selection of one hundred and eighty-eight of those which are the most rare, many of which are the only known copies. Brother Joseph Wright and Mr. Charles W. Henry have contributed original paintings by Peale and Stuart. Letters, manuscripts and personal relics have been contributed by R. W. Bro. George W. Kendrick, Jr., Mr. George C. Thomas, Committee on Antiquities of the Grand Lodge of New York, Hudson River Lodge of Newburgh, N. Y., Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr., Mr. Albert Rosenthal, Mr. Joseph Cartledge, Dr. Max J. Stern, Dr. J. Solis Cohen, Mrs. Charles Hamilton, The Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Delaware, The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of Philadelphia, Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr., of New York, and many others.

As a result we have here the most important Loan Exhibition of Washingtoniana ever held in this city.

Mr. Stan. V. Henkels, the well known expert, has greatly assisted the Librarian with his knowledge and advice.

To those here mentioned and to all others who have contributed toward making this a successful exhibition, the Committee desire to return their thanks.

EDGAR A. TENNIS,
Grand Master,
On Behalf of Committee on Sesqui-centennial.

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At the Sign of the Thirth.

PRESS OF LOUCHEAD 6 CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

CATALOG

Nos. 1 to 187 are Loaned by Hon. James T. Mitchell, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,

and are cataloged by Mr. Henkels, according to Baker's "Engraved Portraits of Washington."

1 Washington Genéralissme des Etats Unis de l'Amerique. Full
Bust in uniform, full face. Oval, with border in an ornamented rectangle. In the oval to the left a tree, the branches
of which spread over and behind the head. The Title in a
Tablet beneath the oval. Line. Height, 13 8-16 inches;
width, 10 inches. Dessiné par Bonnieu d'apres un Tableau fourni par M. le Marquis de la Fayette. Gravé par
Chevillet. "Galérie des hommes Illustres vivans."

Baker, No. 6.

- 2 General George Washington Born Feb. 22, 1732, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and Died Dec. 14, 1799 at Mount Vernon. Full bust. Head to left. Stipple. Height, 11 4-16 inches; width, 9 inches. R. Peale Pinx. D. Edwin Sc. Very rare.
 Baker, No. 9.
- 3 General George Washington. Full bust. Head to left.

 Stipple. Height, 1215-16 inches; width, 102-16 inches. R.

 Peale Pinxt. D. Edwin Sculpt. Printed in colours by H.

 Charles. Published by H. S. Tanner Philadelphia.

Baker, No. 10.

- Note.—This is the same as the preceding print, with the addition of a border, which is included in the measurement. Finest known copy printed in colors.
- 4 General Washington. Full length in military costume, leaning upon a Field piece to the left, a riding switch in his right hand. The left, in which is a hat, rests upon a horse foreshortened at the right. In the extreme distance to left upon a hill, a large Building with cupola. Mezzotinto. Height, 19 14-16 inches; width, 14 inches. Peel pinxit Philadelphia. Stothard delint Londini. J. Brown Excudit. V. Green

fecit mezzotinto Engraver to the King of Great Britain and the Elector Palatine. From an original picture in the possession of Mr. Brown, Publish'd by him April 22d, 1785, and sold at No. 10 George Yard Lombard Street London. Extremely rare.

Baker, No. 12.

Note.—Different from any full length executed by Peale and although ascribed to him by the lettering of the print, and as having been printed at Philadelphia, it is extremely doubtful.

- 5 Le General Washington, Commendant En Chef Des Armees
 Americaines né en Virginie en 1733. Bust in uniform. Head
 to right. Oval, with border in a rectangle, resting upon a
 Tablet, in which is a representation of the surrender at
 Yorktown, inscribed "Iournée mémorable du 19 Octobre
 1781 à York en Virginie." Title within the border. Line.
 Height, 73-16 inches; width, 58-16 inches. Gravè d'apres
 le Tableau de N. Piehle peint d'apres nature à Philadelphie
 en 1783. Rare.

 Baker, No. 14.
- 6 Genl Washington. Bust in uniform. Head to right. Oval, with border in a rectangle, beneath which is a representation of the surrender at Yorktown, inscribed "Event of the 19th of Octr., 1781, at Yorktown in Virginia." Line. Height, 7 11-16 inches; width, 5 8-16 inches. "The English artist has followed the lines of the print in the French original after a Picture by Piehle on account of the remarks of Mr. Lavater."

 T. Holloway Direxit. Published by T. Holloway & the other Proprietors, May 21, 1794. Rare. Baker, No. 15.
- 7 Bust in uniform. Head to right. Oval, with three lines for a narrow border, suspended by a ring, above a Tablet containing a representation of the surrender at Yorktown. Outline.

 Height, 4 10-16 inches; width, 3 12-16 inches. Extremely rare.

 Baker, No. 16.
- 8 General Washington. Bust in uniform. Head to right.

 Stipple. Height, 3 4-16 inches; width, 2 8-16 inches.

 Baker, No. 17.
- 9 Georges Washington Eqer General en Chef de l'Armee AngloAmeriquaine nomé Dictateur par le Congrès en Fevrier 1777.
 Full bust, in uniform and Cocked Hat. Head to left, a drawn sword partly seen on the left. Oval, with border in a rectangle resting upon a Base, the Title in a Tablet upon the Base. Line. Height, 6 4-16 inches; width, 4 8-16 inches. Desrais del. Le Beau, Sculp. A Paris chez Esnauts et Rapilly, rue St. Jacques à la ville de Coutances. Rare.

Baker, No. 19.

Note.—This appears to be a combination of Peale, and the one known as the Campbell Portrait.

- 10 Le General Washington, ne Quid Detrimenti Capiat Res publica. Full length uniform, standing to the left in front of a tent, in his right hand, a roll displaying sheets inscribed, "Declaration of Independence," "Treaty of Alliance &c." His left hand gloved, is thrust into the breast. Beneath his feet are various torn documents, marked "Protection to Rebels," "Conciliatory Bills, &c, &c." In the rear a negro servant with a horse, and in the extreme right distance, on lower ground an encampment. Line. Height, 16 10-16 inches; width, 12 11-16 inches. Peint par L. le Paon Peintre de Bataille de S. A. S. M. le Prince de Condé. Gravé par N. le Mire des Academies Imperiales et Royales et de celle des sciences et arts de Rouen (1780). Gravé d'apres le Tableau original appartenant a Mr. Marquis de la Fayette. Cette Estampe ce vend avec Privilege du Roy a Paris chez le Mire Graveur rue et porte St. Jacques Maison de Mr. le Camus Baker, No. 21. Md. de Drap, prix 12 livres. Note.—Beautiful proof before inscription or address.
- 11 General Washington. Full figure in uniform, standing to the left, in front of a tent. Mezzotinto. Height, 12 14-16 inches; width, 9 14-16 inches. Printed for and sold by Carington Bowles, N. 69 in St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Published as the act directs 24 June 1785. Extremely rare.

 Baker, No. 22.

Note.—A copy of the preceding Print, omitting the tree in the rear of the Tent, and the Landscape to the right.

- 12 General Washington. Bust in uniform, with black neckerchief. Head to right. Vignette. Stipple. Height, 2 4-16 inches; width, 2 inches. Jas. Newton sculp. (Printed in tint.)

 Baker, No. 25.
 - Note.—Of the greatest rarity, on the same sheet is also a portrait of Dr. Franklin, face to left. The two portraits are so seldom seen together that it is evident Mr. Baker only saw that of Washington.
- 12a His Excell'cy George Washington, Esqr GENERAL AND COMMANDER in CHIEF of the Allied Army Supporting the Independence of America. Full Bust in uniform, head slightly to left. Oval, in a rectangle, on the base of which is inscribed Temperance, Prudence, Fortitude, Justice. Over the oval is a laurel wreath, hung in festoons. Under the oval, are flags and war implements. Line. Height, 10 14-16 inches; width, 92-16 inches. B. Blyth del. J. Norman sculp. Taken from an Original Picture in the possession of his Excy Govr Hancock Published by John Coles, Boston, March 26th 1782. Also the Portrait of Mrs. Washington, by the same artist and engraver, to match. These are exceedingly rare.

Baker, No. 26.

13 George Washington Commandant en Chef des Armees
Americanes, Né en Virginic en 1733. Bust in uniform. Full
face. Oval medallion, in a rectangle; beneath the oval, a Tablet in which is the Title. Line. Height, 7 12-16 inches;
width, 5 10-16 inches. Se trouve à Paris, chez Aug. De St.
Aubin, Graveur du Roi, et de sa Bibliotheque, actuellement
rue Therese Bute St Roch et a la Bibliotheque du Roi et chez
Mr Cochin, aux Galleries du Louvre A. P. D. R. Rare.

Baker, No. 31.

Note.—A choice impression of a very rare print. Proof before the engraver's name or address.

- United States of America. Bust in uniform, with black neckerchief. Head to left. Oval, with border in a rectangle, above a Tablet in which is the Title; over the oval, a rattle-snake and Liberty cap, with the legend, "Don't Tread on me." At the sides, olive and laurel branches, Flags, &c. On the Flag to the right thirteen Stars. Line. Height, 63-16 inches; width, 47-16 inches. Engrav'd by W. Sharp from an original Picture, London Published according to act of Parliament, Feb'r. 22d, 1780. Rare in this state. Baker, No. 35.
- 15 General Washington. Bust in uniform. Head to right. Oval, with border in rectangle, engraved to represent stone work. Beneath the oval, a Tablet and the Washington arms, with the motto, "Exitus Acta Probat." Line. Height, 6 inches; width, 3 10-16 inches. J. Trenchard, Sc.

Baker, No. 37.

Note.—From the Columbian Magazine, Philadelphia, January, 1787.

16 His Excel: G: Washington, Esq. Bust in uniform. Head to right. Oval, with narrow border, resting upon a Base in a rectangle. Title in the Base. A Laurel wreath and branches, at top of oval. Line. Height, 6 4-16 inches; width 3 14-16 inches.

Baker, No. 38.

Note.—From the American Spelling Book. By Noah Webster, Jun., Esq. 12th Edition. Philadelphia, 1789. A copy of the Mezzotinto by Peale. Engraved by J. Trenchard. Of great rarity and probably the best copy extant.

17 Genl Washington. Bust in uniform, with black neckerchief Head to right. Vignette. Stipple. Height, 4 6-16 inches; width, 3 10-16 inches.

Published Nor, 1st 1784, by Whitworth & Yates Bradford Street. Baker, No. 42.

Note.—Extremely rare, only one impression came under the notice of Mr. Baker.

18 George Washington Esqr General and Commander in Chief
of the Continental Army in America. Full figure in uniform
and cocked hat, on horseback, advancing to the right. A
drawn sword in the right hand, is held across the body. A
Battle in the right distance. Mezzotinto. Height, 128-16
inches; width, 9 14-16 inches. Done from an Original, Drawn
from the Life by Alexr Campbell, of Williamsburgh in Virginia. Published as the Act directs, 9 Septr. 1775, by C.
Shepherd.
Baker, No. 46.

Note.—Extremely rare. This is the print, an impression of which Joseph Reed presented to Mrs. Washington, and referred to by Washington, in his letter to Reed, dated Cambridge, 31st of January, 1776. "Mrs. Washington desires I will thank you for the picture sent her. Mr. Campbell, who I never saw to my knowledge, has made a very formidable figure of the Commander-in-Chief, giving him a sufficient portion of terror in his countenance."

- of the Continental Army in America. Full figure in uniform and cocked Hat, on horseback advancing to the right, a drawn sword in right hand. In the back ground, on the horizon, the upper portions of a large fortification extend across the print. Inclosed by a narrow square border. Line. Height, 7 inches; width, 5 10-16 inches. Nach dem Leben gezeichnet von Alexander Champbele von Williamsburg in Virginien. J. E. Nilson fec. et excud J. S. Negges. Extremely rare.

 Baker, No. 47.
- 20 George Washington Esqr Americanisher Generalissimus.

 Three quarter length, in uniform and cocked Hat, with a drawn sword in right hand. Oval, with border only partly showing at the sides. Etched. Height, 64-16 inches; width, 310-16 inches. Rare.

 Baker, No. 48.
- 21 George Washington, Esquier General et Comendeur en Chef d'Armée des XIII Provinces unies en Amerique. Full Bust, in uniform and cocked Hat, head three quarters to right. Oval, in a rectangle. Mezzotinto. Height, 8 inches; width, 6 2-16 inches. peint par Alexander Campbell à Williamsbourg en Virginie. Se vend à Londres chez Thom. Hart. Very rare. Baker, No. 50.
- 22 George Washington Esqr Commandirender General en Chef der Provinzialarmèe in Nordamerika. Full Bust, in uniform and cocked Hat, body to left, head three quarters to right. Oval, with border resting upon a Base. The Title on a Tablet, in the Base. Line. Height, 6 inches; width, 38-16 inches. T. C. G. Fritzsch sc. Extremely rare. Baker, No. 53.

23 Genl George Washington. Full bust, in uniform. Head to right. Oval, with square border upon a Base, in a rectangle engraved to represent stone work. A wreath tied by a ribbon, extends from the top of the border, down each side. Line. Height, 59-16 inches; width, 37-16 inches.

Baker, No. 54.

24 Genl George Washington. Full bust, in uniform. Head to left. Line. Height, 512-16 inches; width, 38-16 inches. Liebe Sc. (The reverse of the preceeding print) Rare.

Baker, No. 55.

- 25 George Washington Eqer General en Chef de l'Armee Anglo-Ameriquaine, nommé Dictateur par le Congrès en Fevrier 1777. Full Bust, in uniform and cocked Hat, a drawn sword partly visible on the left. Oval, with border in a rectangle, ornamented with war Emblemns &c. Line. Height, 64-16 inches; width, 48-16 inches. A Paris chex Esnauts et Rapilly, rue St. Jacques à la Ville de Coutances. A. P. D. R. Rare. Baker, No. 58.
- 26 G. Washington. Bust in uniform. Head in profile to left. Oval. Stipple. Height, 3 2-16 inches; width, 2 10-16 inches. A. W. Kuffner sc. 1703. Rare. Baker, No. 66.
- 27 Genl Washington. Bust in uniform. Head in profile to left. Oval, with border upon a Base, in a rectangle. Line. Height, 59-16 inches; width, 38-16 inches. Publish'd Jany 31, 1784, by John Walker from an original Painting. Rare.

Baker, No. 70.

28 George Washington, President of the United States of America. Bust in uniform, in profile to right. Oval, with narrow border. Stipple. Height, 214-16 inches; width, 23-16 inches. Engraved from an original Drawing taken in New York in 1791. J. Chapman sculpsit. Extremely rare.

Baker, No. 75.

- 29 The President of the United States. Bust in uniform, in profile to right. Oval. Etched. Height, 25-16 inches; width, I 13-16 inches. "Massachusetts Magazine." March No. 1791.

 Rare

 Baker, No. 77.
- 30 General Washington Late President of the American Congress. Three quarter length, in uniform. Head nearly profile, the body three quarters to left. The right hand rests upon a sword hilt, held from the body and perpendicular therewith, a chapeau in the left. In the distance to the left, a Battle.

 Mezzotinto. Height, 19 inches; width, 13 10-16 inches. Painted by R. Wright of Philadelphia. P. Dawe sculpt. London Published by D. Gally No. 263 High Holborn Jany 8th 1801. Extremely rare.

 Baker, No. 80.

- 31 Gen. George Washington Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States, Born Feb: 11th, 1732, O. S. Died December 14th 1799. Bust in uniform, in profile to right. Over the head, an eagle with laurel wreath. Vignette. Stipple. Height, 3 4-16 inches; width, 15-16 inches. A. Doolittle sculp. Extremely rare.

 Baker, No. 81.
- 32 G. Washington President of the United States. Bust in uniform, in profile to left. Oval. Etched. Height, 44-16 inches; width, 3 12-16 inches. Title Page to "The Battle of Prague Favorite Sonate for the Piano Forte" Boston, Printed & sold by Graupner No. 6 Franklin St. Baker, No. 82.

 Note.—Of the greatest rarity. Probably unique in this condition, as it contains the 8 pages of music. Mr. Baker had only seen one copy and that without the music.
- Full bust in uniform, three-quarters to right. Head in profile. Oval. Stipple. Height, 46-16 inches; width, 36-16 inches. Drawn by J. Wright. Engraved by W. Evans. (Heading to a Broadside Edition of The Farewell address. T. Bensley Printer, Bolt Court. Fleet Street, London.) Extremely rare.
 Baker, No. 83.
- 34 General Washington. Full bust in uniform, in profile to right. Oval. Line. Height, 3 10-16 inches; width, 2 14-16 inches. T. Holloway sculp. "Literary Magazine." Published as the Act directs I Aug. 1792 by C. Forster, Poultry. Rare.

 Baker, No. 87.
- 35 General Washington. Full bust in uniform, in profile to left. Oval. Height, 39-16 inches; width, 213-16 inches. Stipple. For the Universal Magazine. (Philadelphia Feby. 1797.) Baker, No. 89.
- 36 Washington. Bust in uniform, in profile to right. Stipple. Height, 3 II-16 inches; width, 2 I4-16 inches. H. Roosing, sculp. Rotterdam. A. Loosjes Pz. Excudt 1793. Very rare. Baker, No. 94.
- 37 Washington. Profile head and bust, to left, in a rectangle.

 Engraved by a Roulette. Height, 2 12-16 inches; width, 2 1-16
 inches. Wm. Hamlin sc. Æ 91. From Howdan's Bust,
 Richmond Va.

 Baker, No. 102.
- 38 G. Washington. Head in profile to left, the hair flowing and tied by a ribbon. Circular medallion, Title on the left. Line. Diameter, 3 inches. Dessinè et Gravè d'Apres Houdon par Alexandre Tardieu. * * * * Deposse a la Bibliotheque Nationale le 9 Vendemaire an. 9. A Paris chez Alex. Tardieu Gr. de la Marine Rue de l'Universite No 296 au Depot National de Machines. Rare.

 Baker, No. 108.

- 39 Profile head and bust, to right. Vignette. Stipple. Height, 6 inches; width, 38-16 inches. Engraved to imitate a crayon drawing. Very rare. Baker, No. 109.
- 40 Head in profile to right. Circular medallion upon a Base, inscribed "Born Feb. 22 A. D. 1732—Died Dec. 14, 1799;" a figure of Liberty on the right, the U. S. shield on the left. The center of a circle ornamented with views at Mt. Vernon. Line. Diameter, 21-16 inches. Designed by H. Billings, Engraved by the American Bank Note Co. (Copy Right by H. Barnes. 1859.)

 Baker, No. 110.

Note.—Published at Boston in 1859, surrounded by a frame made from wood (Oak) grown at Mt. Vernon.

- 41 G. Wasington. Bust in uniform. Head nearly in profile to right. Vignette. Line. Height, 3 4-16 inches; width, 3 inches. Engd by H. B. Hall N. Y. 1865. J. Peale Pinx, 1788. (Private Plate.)

 Baker, No. 111.
- 42 George Washington. Né en Virginie le 11 Fevrier 1732. Profile Head to left, laureated. Circular medallion, in the upper part of a rectangle. The Title in a Tablet. Stipple. Height, 5 12-16 inches; width, 4 inches. Gravé d'apres le camée peint par Madame de Brèhan à Newyork en 1789. Dirigé par P. F. Tardieu. Gravé par Roger. Rare. Baker, No. 113.
- 43 George Washington, Esqr., President of the United States of America. Full Bust in uniform, the order of the Cincinnati on the left breast. Head three quarters to the right. Oval, in a rectangle. Stipple. Height, 5 4-16 inches; width, 4 3-16 inches. Painted & Engraved by E. Savage. From the Original Picture Painted in 1790 for the Philosophical Chamber, at the University of Cambridge. in Massachusetts. Publish'd Feby. 7, 1792, by E. Savage No. 29 Charles Street, Middx Hospital.

 Baker, No. 116.

Note.—Very rare: extremely so with the full margin like this

44 George Washington Esqr President of the United States of
America. Nearly full length sitting, legs crossed, at a Table
to the right, upon which is a Hat with a large Rosette. Head
three quarters to right. A large chart upon Table, is held by
the right hand, the left arm rests upon it, the hand hanging
over in front. The background is formed by a curtain, which
is drawn at the right, reaveals the sky, and the lower portion
of a pillar. Mezzotinto. Height, 18 inches; width, 14 inches.

copy.

E. Savage pinx. et sculp. From the original Portrait Painted at the request of the University of Cambridge in Massachusetts. Published June 25, 1793, by E. Savage No. 54 Newman Street.

Baker, No. 118.

Note.—Very rare. A magnificent impression.

- 45 George Washington President of the United States of America. Nearly full length sitting, legs crossed, at a Table to the right. (Same description as preceding print.) Mezzotinto. Height, 18 inches; width, 13 14-16 inches. From the original Portrait Painted at the request of the Corporation of the University of Cambridge, in Massachusetts. Baker, No. 119.

 Note.—Extremely rare and very fine impression. Only two copies known to Mr. Baker.
- 48 The Washington Family. George Washington, his Lady and her two Grandchildren by the name of Custis. La Famille de Washington. George Washington Son Epouse et ses deux petits Enfants du nom de Custis. Full figure in military costume, seated to the left of the print. His right arm, rests on the shoulder of the boy who is standing, while the left, is upon a chart extended on Table, to a part of which, Mrs. Washington points with a fan. Stipple. Height, 186-16 inches; length, 246-16 inches. Painted & Engrav'd by E. Savage. Publish'd March 10th, 1798, by E. Savage & Robt. Wilkinson No. 58 Cornhill London. Rare.

 Baker, No. 120.
- 47 Genl. George Washington. Bust in uniform. Head threequarters to right. Oval. Stipple. Height, 3 14-16 inches; width, 3 3-16 inches. E. Savage Pinxt. Wm. Hamlin sct. Provd. "Farnsworth Edition." Very Rare.

Baker, No. 126.

From Memory of Washington, Newport, R. I. 1800.

- 48 Genl George Washington. Full bust in uniform. Head three-quarters to left. The order of the Cincinnati, on the right breast. Oval, in a rectangle. Height, 42-16 inches; width, 3 inches. Stipple. W. Harrison Junr sculpt. Very rare.

 Baker, No. 128.
- 49 George Washington, President of the United States of America. Full Bust in uniform. Head three quarters to right.

 The order of the Cincinnati, on the left breast. Oval, in a rectangle. Stipple. Height, 4 inches; width, 3 inches. Engraved by S. Hill. Rare.

 Baker, No. 129.

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50 George Washington Eeqr. Full bust in uniform. Head to the right. The order of the Cincinnati, on the left breast. Oval. Stipple. Height, 4 14-16 inches; width, 42-16 inches. Houston sc. Philada Published for Thos Condie Bookseller. Rare. Baker, No. 130.

Note.—Copy of the Stipple head by Savage.

- 51 George Washington President of the United States. Bust in uniform, Head three-quarters to left. The order of the Cincinnati, on the right breast. Oval. Stipple. Height, 4 14-16 inches; width, 3 12-16 inches. Savage Pinxt. Rollinson sct. Rare.

 Baker, No. 132.
- 52 George Washington Esqr President of the United States of America. Full Bust in uniform, Head three quarters to right. The order of the Cincinnati, on the left breast. Oval. Stipple. Height, 5 inches; width, 3 13-16 inches. From the original Picture painted by Savage in 1790 for the Philosophical Chamber of the University of Cambridge in Massachusetts. London Pubd for the Proprietor Aug. 10th, 1793, by E. Jeffery No. 11 Pall Mall. Rare.

 Baker, No. 136.
- 53 Same in colors.

Note.—This is of the greatest rarity.

54 George Washington President of the United States of America. Bust in uniform, body slightly to left, head drawn in rather an awkward manner, three quarters to right. Oval. Stipple. Height, 4 inches; width, 34-16 inches. From an original miniature in the possession of Benjamin Smith of Philadelphia. London Published by D. Rymer, Book & Print Seller to Broad Court, Long Acre. Extremely rare.

Baker, No. 137.

55 Washington. Full bust in uniform, a cloak around the left shoulder. Head to left. Line. Height, 86-16 inches; width, 66-16 inches. Dessiné par Couder. Gravé par A. Blanchard. "Dedie a S. E. le Général Jackson President des Etats-Usis d'Amerique, Par Son tres respectueux admirateur la Typographe N. Bettoni."
Baker, No. 139.

Note.-A choice open letter proof, before inscription.

56 General Washington. Full length in uniform. Head to the left, a field glass in the extended right hand, the left on sword hilt at his side. In the rear, a soldier with a horse, and in the extreme background, the representation of a battle, (Trenton). At his feet, a dismounted cannon. Stipple. Height, 256-16

inches; width, 17 7-16 inches. Painted by John Trumbull, Esqr. Engraved by T. Cheesman. London. Published by A. C. De Poggi No. 91 New Bond Street June 1796.

Baker, No. 141.

Note.—Choice proof before letters.

- 57 General George Washington. Bust in uniform. Head to left. Circular medallion, heading to an imperial folio sheet, containing "The Declaration of Independence," surrounded by fifteen other medallions, two of which contain Portraits of John Adams and Thoms Jefferson, and the others, the coats of arms of the thirteen original States. Stipple. Diameter, 35-16 inches. Published by Phillips & Ensign 7½ Bowery N. Y. Baker, No. 146.
- 58 General Washington. Full length in uniform, standing upon a rocky eminence near a river. The right hand holding a hat, rests upon his sword hilt, while the left in which is a scroll, the arm across the body, is pointing to a fortification upon the opposite Bank. In the bend of the river, in the rear, shipping enveloped in smoke, and to the right, a negro servant, with a horse, browsing, his fore-parts only visible. In the lower margin, an Indian holding a shield, bearing the Washington Arms. Mezzotinto. Height, 23 inches; width, 16 inches. Painted by J. Trumbull Esqr of Connecticut 1780. Engraved by V. Green Mezzotinto Engraver to his Majesty & to the Elector Palatine. Engrav'd from the original Picture in the Possession of M. De Neufville of Amsterdam. Published by Appointment of M. De Neufville Jany 1781 by V. Green No. 29 Newman Street, Oxford Street London. Very rare. Baker, No. 147.
- 59 G. Washington. Bust in uniform. Head to left. Vignette, with a background ruled to a rectangle. Etched. Height, 4 12-16 inches; width, 3 10-16 inches. Etched by Alice Hall aged 18, New York, 1866.
 Baker, No. 148.
- 60 George Washington. Bust in uniform. Head to left. Vignette. Line. Height, 4 inches; width, 44-16 inches. Engd by H. B. Hall Morrisiania N. Y. from the original by Col. Trumbull. (Private Plate.) Baker, No. 149.
- 61 G. Washington. Full length in uniform, standing upon an eminence near a river. Inclosed with a border, the Title in a Tablet in the lower part. Line. Height, 7 inches; 49-16 inches. J. Trumbull Pinx. Ja le Roy Sculp.

Baker, No. 151.

62 His Excellency George Washington Commander in Chief of the American Armies, Marshal of France &c. Full length in uniform standing, an open scroll in his right hand, inscribed "Freedom established by Valour and Perseverance." The left arm is across the body. Beneath his feet, flags and two scrolls, marked "Stamp Act," and "Boston Port Bill," and near by, two Books labelled "Acts of Par." and "Brit. Stat." In the air, a figure of Fame with trumpet, advancing to the left, in the act of crowning him with a laurel wreath. Line. Height, 68-16 inches; width 47-16 inches. Extremely rare.

Baker, No. 160.

- 63 G. Washington, 1796. Bust. Head three-quarters to right.

 Oval. Stipple. Height, 214-16 inches; width, 23-16 inches.

 F. Bolt f. 1796. Rare.

 Baker, No. 161.
- 64 Geo. Washington, Bust. Head three-quarters to right. Oval, with border upon a pedestal, in a rectangle, a large open scroll in front. To the right a sword and scales, and to the left a Liberty cap, and oak branches. Line. Height, 7 inches; width, 4 inches. Grainger sculpt. Published as the act directs July 1, 1794 by H. D. Symonds Paternoster Row.

Baker, No. 163.

66 Washington. Half length. Masonic dress as a Past Master. head to right. Vignette. Mixed. Height, 5 inches; width, 4 inches. O'Neill N. Y. Engraved from the Portrait, painted from life by Williams, for Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, Virginia, 1794. Artist's proof.

Baker, No. 168.

in uniform, with black neckerchief, Head to right. Oval, with narrow scroll border. On the point of a straight sword, which extends from the top of the oval, is a liberty cap, and across the middle the word, "Libertas," surrounded by a laurel wreath; rays diverge from the wreath, losing themselves in clouds. Beneath the oval an eagle in clouds, with a long ribbon in his mouth the ends over his wings, inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." At each side, flags and palm branches reaching to the top. The whole, inclosed with two slight lines. Stipple. Height, II 13-16 inches; width, 93-16 inches. Painted by W. Robertson. Jon. Jas. Barralet Invenit 1795. Engrav'd by R. Field. Published by Walter Robertson, Philadelphia & New York 1st August 1795.

- 67 Genl. Washington. Full bust in uniform. Head and bust three quarters to the left. Oval, with border in a rectangle; beneath the oval, a representation of a review, entitled "Genl Washington takes command of the American Army at Cambridge July 3d 1775." Line. Height, 68-16 inches; width, 3 14-16 inches. Tisdale sc. Engrav'd for C. Smith N. York. Baker, No. 173. Very rare.
- 68 General George Washington. Full bust in uniform, with black neckerchief, Head to right. Oval, with narrow scroll border. Stipple. Height, 44-16 inches; width, 37-16 inches. Baker, No. 174. Very rare.
- 69 G. Washington. Bust. Head to right. Vignette. Stipple. Height, 58-16 inches; width, 5 inches. A. Wertmuller S. Pt. Phila. 1795. H. B. Hall. From the original Picture in the possession of Chas. Aug. Davis, Esq. N. York, New York G. Baker, No. 176. P. Putnam & Co. Note.—Hall's Own proof copy.
- 70 Washington. Bust. Head to left. Vignette. Line. Height 4 12-16 inches; width, 3 8-16 inches. From the original painting by Sturat taken from life, in possession of the Boston Athenaenum. Engraved by Joseph Andrews. Choice Artist's Baker, No. 177. proof.
- 71 Bust. Head to right. Oval. Line. Height 3-16 Inch; Baker, No. 181. width, 216 inch.

Note.—This is the smallest engraved portrait of Washington. The name of the Engraver is not known.

72 General Washington. Bust in uniform. Head to right. Stipple. Height, 48-16 inches; width, 36-16 inches. J. Chapman sc. Published as the act directs Mar. 1 1800.

Baker, No. 193.

Note.—In colors and very rare.

- 73 General Washington. Full length, standing. The "Lansdowne Portrait." Line. Fully described in No. 83. Height, Baker, No. 194. 19 12-16 inches; width, 13 inches.
- 74 G. Washington, who departed this life Decr 14, 1799. Aged 68. Bust, head to left. Circle, in a rectangle engraved to represent stone work. The title beneath the circle. Stipple. Height, 2 10-16 inches; width, 2 4-16 inches. T. C. Clarke sc. Baker, No. 195. Sold by W. Spotswood.

- 75 George Washington. Bust. Head to right. Oval. Stipple.

 Height, 4 inches; width, 37-16 inches. A Doolittle sc. "Connecticut Magazine." Extremely rare.

 Baker, No. 204.
- 76 Bust. Head to left. Oval. Stipple. Height, 4 14-16 inches; width, 4 2-16 inches. D. Edwin Fecit, Philadelphia Published Jany 1 1800 by A. Dickins. Baker, No. 209.
- 77 Washington. Bust. Head to left.

 "Take him for all in all, We ne'er shall look upon his like again." Vignette. Stipple. Height, 2 3-16 inches; width, 1 4-16 inches. Edwin sc. Rare.

 Baker, No. 215.
- 78 Washington Sacred to Memory. Three-quarters length in uniform, seated, the order of the Cincinnati on the left breast. A sword lies in the right fore-arm and a chart in the hand, the left hand resting upon that portion of it which is upon the table. A curtain drawn up at the right, reveals an encampment in the distance. In the lower margin, an Eagle displayed, with shield and motto, "E Pluribus Unum." With a border 11-16 inches in width, the title in a tablet in the upper part. Beneath the portrait and let into the border a funeral urn, supported by two female figures and surrounded by war emblems. Upon the top of the urn, a sword and field glass crossed and on a medallion in the three line "OB. Dec. 14, 1799. ÆT 68." Stipple. Height, 11 3-16 inches; width, 8 10-16 inches. F. Bartoli pinxt D. Edwin sc. Revised by I. J. Barralet. Published by D. Kennedy 228 Market St. Philada. Rare. Baker, No. 217.

Note.—Choice proof, before inscription.

- 79 George Washington, Esqr. Half length, head to left. Background formed by a curtain drawn up to left, revealing a Pillar. Mezzotinto. (Printed in colors.) Height, 12 inches; width, 10 inches. Painted by C. G. Stuart. Engraved by James Fisher. From the original Picture in the possession of J. Sebn De Franca Esqr of Devonshire Square London. London Publish'd by P. Fische April 10th 1801. Extremely rare.

 Baker, No. 225.
- 80 George Washington. Full length, standing. The "Tea-Pot Portrait." Fully described in No. 84. Mezzotinto. Height, 24 5-16 inches; width, 167-16 inches. G. Stuart pinxt. S. H. Gimber. Very rare. Baker, No. 230.
- 81 George Washington. Full bust, head to left. Stipple.

 Height, 7 3-16 inches; width, 6 2-16 inches. Drawn by B.

 Trott. Engraved by C. Gobrecht. Baker, No. 235.

- 82 General Washington President of the United States, Born
 February 22nd 1732, died December 14, 1799. Full length,
 standing. The "Lansdowne Portrait." Fully described in No.
 83. Stipple. Height, 19 14-16 inches; width, 13 inches.
 Painted by G. Stuart, 1797. Engraved by C. Goodman and R.
 Piggott. Published by W. H. Morgan No. 114 Chestnut Street
 Philada.

 Baker, No. 236.
- 83 General Washington. Full length, standing, head to left. The right arm is extended as if speaking, and a dress sword in the left hand, is held by his side. To the left a table partly covered with a cloth, upon which an inkstand and books; beneath the table, also some books. To the right, a little in the rear, an arm chair, and in the background two rows of pillars, between which, is a curtain partly drawn up. Line. Height, 19 13-16 inches; width, 13 inches. Painted by Gabriel Stuart 1797. Engraved by James Heath Historical Engraver to his Majesty, and to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from the original Picture in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Published Feby 1. 1800 by Jas. Heath No 42 Newman Street, Messrs. Boydells, Cheapside & J. P. Thomson Great Newport Street London. Copy Right secured in the United Baker, No. 250. States according to Law.

Note.—This is known as the "Lansdowne Portrait."

- by the fingers, upon a table to the left. In the left hand, a dress sword held at the side. The coat is drawn together by a single upper button. In the rear, to the right, an arm chair. Line. Height, 202-16 inches; width, 144-16 inches. Painted by G. Stuart. Engraver by J. H. Hills.

 Baker, No. 252.
 - Note.—Known as the "Tea Pot Portrait," from the position of the arm. The figure is fuller and turned more to the left, than in the "Lansdowne," and is much better drawn. The accessories are the same.
- 85 George Washington. Full bust. Head to Right. Line. Height, 92-16 inches; width, 44-16 inches. Engraved by T. Holloway from a picture painted by Mr. Stuart in 1795 in the possession of Samuel Vaughan Esqr. Published as the act directs by T. Holloway and the other proprietors Novr. 2, 1796. Baker, No. 258.
- 86 Genl Washington. Half length, head to left. MezzotInto.

 Height, 162-16 inches; width, 1312-16 inches. J. Kennedy sct.

 Engraved from the original Picture Painted by Gabriel Stewart Esqr. Now in the possession of Paul Beck Esqr. "This

print is respectfully dedicated to the citizens of the United States by T. W. Freeman' Freeman Excudit. Philadelphia 1st Sept. 1813. Rare. Baker, No. 239.

87 Geo. Washington, Esqr, Late President of the United States of America. Full Bust, head to left. Stipple. Height, 8 14-16 inches; width, 7 7-16 inches. C. G. Stuart pinxt. W. Nutter scuplt. From an original Picture in the Possession of J. Sebn De Franca Esqr of Devonshire Place to whom this Plate is Dedicated by his obliged humble Servt Robt. Cribb. London, Published Jany 15th 1798 by R. Cribb, Holborn.

Baker, No. 294.

Note.—Printed in colors. Of the greatest rarity. Superb copy with full deckle edges.

- 88 George Washingon, Esqr., Late President of the United States of America. Full Bust, head to left. Oval. Stipple. Height, 5 2-16 inches; width, 4 2-16 inches. C. G. Stuart pinxt. W. Nutter sculpt. London published by R. Cribb Jany 15, 1799. Very rare. Baker, No. 295.
- 89 Washington. Full length. The "Lansdowne Portrait." Fully described in No. 83. Line. Height, 20 2-16 inches; width, 13 inches. Painted by Gilbert Stuart. Eng'd on steel by W. L. Ormsby N. Y. Published by W. L. Ormsby 116 Fulton Street N. Y. Baker, No. 297.
- 90 Patriae Pater. Bust, head to left. Oval. On left of oval, "Born Feb. 22d, 1732." and on right, "Died Dec. 14th, 1799."

 Line. Height, 3 4-16 inches; width, 2 12-16 inches. Painted by G. C. Sturat. Eng. by J. W. Pardise. Very rare.

 Baker, No. 298.
- 91 Washington. Bust, head to left. Inclosed by a squars border of lathe work, with a star in each corner. In the upper margin, an Eagle displayed, with U. S. shield and motto, "E Pluribus Unum." In lower margin a flag, (upon which is the title) rolled about a staff. Height, 2 13-16 inches; width, 2 4-16 inches. Perkins & Heath, Patent Hardened Steel Plate. Very rare.

 Baker, No. 304.
- 92 George Washington. Full bust, head to left. (Lansdowne).

 Oval. Stipple. Height, 46-16 inches; width, 3 10-16 inches.

 Stuart del. ad viv. L. Portman sc. A. Loosjes Pz. exc. 1805.

 Rare.

 Baker, No. 306.

[300

- 93 G. Washington. Full length. The "Lansdowne Portrait." Fully described in No. 83. Mezzotinto, Height, 20 4-16 inches; width, 16 inches. Painted by G. Stuart. Engraved by H. S. Baker, No. 319. Sadd.
- 94 Genl George Washington departed this life Decr. 14th 1799, aged 68. Bust, head to right. Oval, in a rectangle. The title &c. in a tablet with arched top, beneath the oval. Stipple. Height, 44-16 inches; width, 2416 inches. Scoles sc. Pub-Baker, No. 327. lish'd by I. Low N. York. Rare.
- 95 Genl Washington. Born Feb. 22, 1732. Died Dec. 14, 1799, Bust, head to left. Oval. Stipple. Height, 2 10-16 inches; width, 22-16 inches. Published by M. Carey. Rare. Baker, No. 328.
- 96 George Washington. Bust, head to left. Oval. Height, 211-16 inches; width, 23-16 inches. Scoles sculp. Rare. Baker, No. 329.
- 97 George Washington. Bust, head to left. Oval. Stipple. Height, 2 11-16 inches; width, 2 3-16 inches.

Baker, No. 330.

- 98 G. Washington. Head to left. Vignette, with a background ruled to a rectangle. Stipple. Height, 128-16 inches; width, 9 12-16 inches. Engraved by H. Wright Smith after the Portrait by Stuart. Copyright by W. S. Baker. Published By Lindsay & Baker, Philadelphia 1879. Baker, No. 334. Note.—No. 27 of sixty impressions struck off. Mr. Baker had this plate for his own personal use. It is one of the finest of modern line engravings.
- 99 George Washington. Half length. Head to left. (Lansdowne). Stipple. Height, 38-16 inches; width 3 inches. Engraved by G. Stodart. Published by J. Mason 14 City Road & 66 Paternoster Row. Rare. Baker, No. 336.
- Bust, head to left. Oval. Stipple. 100 G. Washington. Height, 4 8-16 inches; width, 3 13-16 inches. B. Tanner sc. Baker, No. 340. Rare.
- Full bust, head to left. Oval. 101 George Washington. Stipple. Height, 8 13-16 inches; width, 6 13-16 inches. Painted by G. Stewart. Engraved by C. Tiebout. Published by C. Tiebout No. 28 Gold Street New York January 8th 1800. Baker, No. 343.

Note.-Very rare and beautiful impression.

- 102 George Washington. Bust, head to left. Oval. Stipple.

 Height, 34-16 inches; width, 28-16 inches. G. Stewart Del.
 C. Tiebout sculp. Rare. Baker, No. 344.
- 103 Gen. Geo. Washington. First President of the United States.

 Bust, head to left. Oval. Stipple. Height, 8-16 inches;

 width, 6-16 inches. R. Tiller sc. "Copyright secured." Very
 rare.

 Baker, No. 345.
- 104 Washington. Head to left. Vignette, with background ruled to a rectaugle. Stipple. Height, 22 14-16 inches; width, 18 inches. Engraved by Thomas B. Welch (By Permission), From the only original Portrait by Gilbert Stuart in the Athenæum, Boston. Published by George W. Childs, Philadelphia. (Copyright 1852).

 Baker, No. 351.

Note.—This is the most important work of Welch, and is a very close rendering of the original. He was a fine draughtsman and painter, as well as engraver. A copy of this head in oil, by him, is well executed and good in color.

105 Washington. Full length. The "Lansdowne Portrait" Stipple. Height, 8 inches; 5 12-16 inches.

Baker, No. 359.

Note.—Only one impression of this came under the notice of Mr. Baker. It is very rude in execution, and the drawing bad in every respect. An early American print.

- "Order, Law, Religion." To the left, a lion, with fore feet on a scroll entitled "Answer to Addresses." On the right, an eagle, head and neck only visible, upon another scroll marked "Last Legacy." At the top of the oval, a laurel wreath with diverging rays. To the right, in same plate (Ob. 4to.), an oval like size, upon some books, containing the portrait of Jefferson, facing. The books are labelled "Sophism, Tom Paine, Voltaire, &c." with a rattlesnake and crocodile in place of the lion and eagle. In the lower margin, the quotation from Shakespere, "Look on the Picture and on this, &c. &c." Etched. Height, 5 inches; width, 4 inches; New York, June, 1857. Extremely rare.

 Baker, No. 360.
- 107 G. Washington Born Feb. 11th (O. S.) 1732, Died Decr 14th 1799. Full Bust, head to left. Line. Height, 8 14-16 inches; width, 7 7-16 inches. Rare.

Baker, No. 362.

108 Geo Washington. Bust, head to right. Oval. Stipple.

Height, 2 10-16 inches; width, 2 inches. Deare's Edition. Dedicated to the Washington Benevolent Societies in New Jersey.

Publish'd & Sold by Lewis Deare, N. Brunswick, N. Jersey.

Baker, No. 363.

Note.—This portrait heads a sheet of music entitled "A Favorite New Federal Song Adapted to the President's March. Sung by Mr. Fox. Written by J. Hopkinson, Esqr." This is the first appearance of "Hail Columbia" set to music.

109 General Washington, Late President of the United States of America. Half length, head to left. Oval, with border in a rectangle. Mezzotinto. Height, 12 inches; width, 9 12-16 inches. London, Published March 21st 1801 by Haines & Son, No. 19 Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane. Rare.

Baker, No. 369.

Note.—Only one impression of this has come under the notice of Mr. Baker.

110 G. Washington. Bust, head to left. The background ruled perpendicular, and the corners rounded. Line. Height, 4 inches; width, 3 inches. Gaspar Y. Roig Editores Madrid.

Baker, No. 374.

Note.—Only one copy of this has come under the notice of Mr. Baker.

111 George Washington Esqr late President of the United
States of America. Full length standing, right hand upon a scroll upon a table to the left, inscribed "Declaration of Independence." To the right, an arm chair, and in the background a curtain drawn up at the left, shows some pillars, and the open sky. Mezzotinto. Height, 18 inches; width, 13 inches. Engraved from the original Drawing by Savage.

Baker, No. 375.

Note.—Mr. Baker saw only one copy of this engraving. It has the Stuart head and the general characteristics of the figure and accessories resembles the "Tea Pot Portrait." This copy is in colors.

112 Patriae Pater. Full bust, head three-quarters to right.

Oval, with border surrounded by an oak wreath in a rectangle, the whole, imitating stone work. A cloak or mantle hangs over the front of the oval, with a colossal antique head as a Keystone. Lithograph. Height, 196-16 inches; width, 156-16

- inches. Drawn on stone by Rembrandt Peale. Copyright secured 1827. Pendleton's Lithography, Boston. Very rare.

 Baker, No. 379.
- Note.—Choice proof on India paper, only copy known in this state. Mr. Baker in describing this print says "that it was Peale's first Lithograph," but before his death he discovered that the portrait described under Lot 113 was really the first.
- 113 Washington. Bust. Life-size. Head to right. Vignette.

 Lithograph. Height, 15 12-16 inches; width, 14 8-16 inches.

 From the Original Portrait Painted by R. Peale on stone by R. Peale. Lithographed by Pendleton, 9 Wall Street.

 Note.—This is a choice copy of the first lithograph engraved on stone by Rembrandt Peale, in Boston. The stone after a few impressions was inadvertently cleaned by a workman.
- 114 Washington. Bust, head three-quarters to right. Lithograph. Height, 23 inches; width, 19 inches. Drawn by Rembrandt Peale from his original Portrait. Copyright secured 1856. Duval & Co.

 Baker, No. 380.
- 115 Similar to preceding number. This is one of the first impressions of this portrait and was touched in crayon by Peale
 himself. It is an entirely different print from the preceding
 one, copyrighted in 1856, as the comparison of the space between buttons will prove.
- Oval, with border surrounded by an oak wreath in a rectangle, the whole engraved to represent stone work. A cloak or mantle, hangs over the front of the oval, with a colossal antique head as a Key-stone. Beneath the oval, the words, "Patriæ Pater." Mezzotinto. Height, 19 inches; width, 15 2-16 inches. Rembrandt Peale piuxt. Adam B. Walter sculpt. Published by C. N. Robinson No. 248 Chestnut st., Philada.

 Baker, No. 384.

 Note.—This copy is colored by hand.
- America. Full Bust, head three quarters to right, the left hand thrust in the breast. Oval, with border resembling a picture frame, leaning against some rocks in a landscape, and surrounded by flags and war emblems. In the background, the rays of a setting sun. Oblong quarto sheet. Stipple. Height, 4 inches; width, 36-16 inches. Painted by W. Birch, Esq., of Carolina. Engraved by P. Roberts. "This plate is Humbly dedicated to the Friends of the above Gentleman by their most obedient Humble Servt. P. Roberts." London, Published as the act directs April 10, 1800, by P. Roberts at

Baker, No. 389.

Mr. Hollands. Rare.

rel branches, with diverging rays. At the top, a pen and sword crossed, and beneath, on a ribbon "First in war, First in Peace and First in the hearts of his Countrymen." Stipple. Height, 10-16 inch; wiath, 8-16 inch. Extremely rare.

Baker, No. 398.

Bust in uniform, profile to left. Silhonette. Height, 28-16 inches; width, 112-16 inches. From his profile taken in 1791. Published by J. Easton, Salisbury, 1796.

Baker, No. 398.

- 120 Bust in uniform, profile to right. Surrounded by a border,
 Grecian pattern; at the top, a ribbon tied into a bow. Height,
 3 12-16 inches; width, 3 2-16 inches. Baker, No. 399.

 Note.—Only one impression of this print came under the notice
 of Mr. Baker.
- America Lamenting her loss at the tomb of Washington.

 Intended as a tribute of respect paid to departed merit & virtue in the remembrance of that illustrious Hero & most amiable man who Died Dec. 14, 1799. Profile Bust, in uniform, to right. Oval medallion, upon a Monument, surmounted by a funereal urn. Over the medallion a wreath, and beneath, "G. Washington." Upon the tablet, the following inscription:

Born 11th Feby. O. S. 1732. Com. Cont. Army, 1775. Pres. Fed. Convention, 1787. Declined Election, 1796. Com. Fed. Army, 1798.

America represented by a female figure leaning upon the base of the Monument, to the right. On either side, cypress and willow trees, and in the immediate foreground, an eagle with bowed head. Line. Height, 11 12-16 inches; width, 76-16 inches. Design'd, Engraved & Published, by Aikin & Harrison Junr, Philada Jany 20th 1800.

Baker, No. 400.

Note.—Only two impressions of this have come under the notice of Mr. Baker. The profile resembles the Sharpless Portrait.

122 Full Figure, in uniform, standing upon a pedestal, head to right, a baton in the extended right hand, the left, resting lightly upon the sword hilt at his side. The coat is buttoned, with the order of the Cincinnati on the left. On the left of the figure, a bundle of fasces against a trunk of a tree, upon a branch of which is a cocked hat. In the background, and to the right and left, representations of various battles. Upon

Peace and First in the Hearts of his Country." (Head after Stuart.) Stipple. Height, 23 4-16 inches; width, 18 13-16 inches. Design'd, Engrav'd & Publish'd, by John Eckstein Philada. "To the Honorable the Society of the Cincinnati, fully inscribed by the artist." Extremely rare.

Baker, No. 401.

this Monument of Genl George Washington, Is very respect-

- Apotheosis of Washington. Full figure seated on clouds, a cherub in the act of crowning him with a laurel wreath. Beneath to the right, a view of the Mansion at Mount Vernon. Stipple. Height, 2014-16 inches; width, 1410-16 inches. Painted by R. Peale. Engrav'd by Edwin. Published by S. Kennedy, No. 129 Chestnut St. corner of 4th, Philadelphia. Very rare.

 Baker, No. 402.
- 124 Pater Patriae. Bust in uniform, head three-quarters to right. Oval medallion, upon the shaft of a Monument pyramidal in shape, surmounted by a funereal urn. The medallion is supported by Minerva, and Fame holds over it by her left hand a laurel wreath which encircles the title; in her mouth a trumpet, from which hangs a banner inscribed Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Yorktown. In a tablet upon the base, to which the Genius of America is pointing with averted the pedestal engraved to imitate marble, "First in war, First in head, the inscription in seven lines, "Sacred to the memory of the truly Illustrious George Washington, Renowned in War, Great in Senate, and possessed of every qualification to render him worthy the Title of a Great and Good man." Upon the plinth, "Born Feb. 22, 1732, Ob. Dec. 14, 1799." In the right foreground, a soldier wearing a conical shaped hat, is expressing his grief, his gun upon the ground. The Genii of War. Liberty and Truth with emblems, surround the shaft. (Head after Savage). Line. Height, 13 inches; width, 814-16 inches. Painted by John Coles jun. Engd by E. G. Gridley. (Boston July 28, 1800.) Extremely rare.

Baker, No. 403.

125 Gen. George Washington departed this life Decr. 14th 1799, Æ. 67, and the tears of a nation watered his grave. Full Bust, in uniform, head to right. Oval, with border, the words "Sacred to the memory of the brave," in the lower half, eighteen stars. The oval rests on a base, upon which the lines,

"Washington's no more, by silent grief's express'd, Lo! here he lies, his works proclaim the rest."

A medallion upon the base, contains the title &c., in eight lines. Stipple. Height, 412-16 inches; width, 43-16 inches. P. Maverick, N. Jersey.

Baker, No. 404.

- Busts of Washington and Mrs. Washington, facing each other, upon a large funereal urn on a pedestal, placed in a landscape beneath a weeping willow. Washington in uniform, head three quarters to right. In the background, a view of the Mansion House and out buildings at Mt. Vernon. Three Figures, two or whom are females (one weeping), are advancing from the left. (The head resembles Savage.) Stipple. Height, II 5-16 inches; width, I66-16 inches. S. Seymour Fecit, Philada Jan I, 1804. Published by J. Savage according to Law.

 Baker, No. 405.
- clouds rising from a tomb, supported by Time and Immortality, the latter pointing upwards. To the left, figures of Faith, Hope and Charity. In the fore-ground to the right, an Indian with bowed head, and to the left, Liberty with war emblems at her feet. On a tomb, the inscription "Sacred to the Memory of Washington, Ob. 14 Dec. A. D. 1799 Æt. 68."

 I. J. Barralet Fecit. Stipple. Height, 24 inches; width, 186-16 inches. Philadelphia, Published by Simon Chaudron and John J. Barralet Jany 1802.

 Baker, No. 406.
- 128 Geo. Washington. Full figure in uniform, upon a pedestal, in the middle distance of the design. In the right hand, an open scroll inscribed "Friends and Fellow Citizens," the left, upon a sword at his side. Army and Navy emblems on each side of the pedestal, upon which is the title. In the immediate fore-ground in front of the statue, a large funereal urn upon a pedestal, on which in a tablet, "Sacred to Patriotism." In the back-ground, a view of Bowling Green, New York. Line. Height, 2313-16 inches; width, 232-16 inches. Designed & drawn by Chas. Buxton M. D. Tiebout sculp.

 Baker, No. 407.

Note.—Of the greatest rarity in complete state. The only copy known to Mr. Baker was cut down very much.

128a Full bust, head to right. Oval, on the top of a funereal urn. In the front of a monument, on the base of which is inscribed "Born Feby 11th 1792 O. S. Died Decemr 14th 1799." To the left of the monument, the figure of America, weeping, to the right of the figure Justice, with hand pointing to the angel of fame above. Back of each figure is a palm tree. On a large sheet entitled "Lived respected and Fear'd—Died Lamented and rever'd."

"Columbia lamenting the loss of her Son Who redeem'd her from Slavery & Liberty won While Fame directed by Justice to spread The sad tidings afar that Washington's dead."

Line and Stipple. Height, 106-16 inches; width, 9 12-16 inches. Philadelphia Published by Pember & Luzardes, 1800. Rudely colored by hand. Baker, No. 408.

Note.—Only one impression had been seen by Mr. Baker. The head is after Stuart.

129 Washington (crossing the Delaware.) Full figure, in uniform and chapeau, on horseback, advancing to the right, an extended field glass in his right hand. In the rear to the right, the river and troops crossing and preparing to cross. Without sky or inclosing lines. Etched. Height, 13 8-16 inches; width, 12 inches. Published by Humphrey Phelps, 336 Bowery & 157 Broadway, N. York, Augt 1st 1833.

Baker, No. 410.

Note.—Extremely rare and colored by hand.

- chapeau, standing upon a portico at the head of a flight of steps, taking leave of Mrs. Washington preparatory to a ride. A riding whip in the left hand, the right extended towards Mrs. Washington, who stands about the centre of the print. A negro groom is waiting with a saddle horse, at the extreme right. Three young people, a boy and two girls, one of whom is seated, are at the left. To the right, the view of a distant landscape. Mezzotinto. Height, 17 12-16 inches; width, 23 11-16 inches. Painted by J. Paul Junr Philadelphia. Engraved by E. Bell London. Published December 1st 1800, by Atkins and Nightingale No 143 Leadenhall Street London & No. 35 North Front Street, Philadelphia. Extremely rare. Baker, No. 411.
- 131 G. Washington. Full length, in uniform, seated at a table upon which is a military cloak. Head to right. A sword rests against the chair, and a letter is held in the right hand. Line. Height, 21 8-16 inches; width, 16 7-16 inches. Painted by C. Shussele. Engraved by Edward S. Best.

Baker, No. 413.

Note.—Artist's proof.

132 Washington receiving a Salute on the Field of Trenton.

Full figure, in uniform on horseback, advancing to the right, a drawn sword in extended right hand. His hat resting in the fore-arm, is held by the left hand. Line. Height, 24 inches; width, 17 10-16 inches. John Faed R. S. A. Wm. Holl. Published exclusively for Subscribers, by the "National Art Association." New York 1865.

Baker, No. 416.

- 133 Wasnington. Full length, in uniform, standing, head to left, a field glass in the right hand. To the left a mounted cannon, and to the right partly in the rear, a horse led by a soldier. In the distance to the left, on the opposite bank of a river, fortifications. Line. Height, 25 4-16 inches; width, 21 inches. Engraved by Laugier 1839. Painted by Cognet 1836. "The head from the original painting by G. Stuart in the Athenaeum, Boston."

 Baker, No. 417.
- of all the American Forces. Full length, in uniform and cocked hat, a baton in the extended right hand, while the left rests upon the muzzle of a cannon. Head, nearly in profile to left. In the left distance, a commander's marquee and tents.

 Line. Height, 6 12-16 inches; width 4 inches. From the English edition of An Impartial History of the War in America between Great Britain and Her Colonies, etc. London & Carlisle, 1789.

 Baker, No. 418.
- 135 Same as preceding print. Line. Height, 6 inches; width, 3 14-16 inches. J. Norman sc. A copy from the exceedingly rare Boston Edition of book mentioned in No. 134. Boston 1781-82. Baker, No. 419.
- 136 Washington as a Mason. Full length standing, in Masonic Regalia, the right hand on an upright book (upon a table), labelled "Ancient Masonic Constitutions," the left, holds a gavel upon a pedestal. Oval. Mezzotinto. Height, 8 3-10 inches; width, 6 3-16 inches. Eng'd by Geo. E. Perrine. From a Photograph. Published by Moore & Co. 11 Nassau St. New York.

 Baker, No. 420.
- 137 Georg. Washington. Full figure, in uniform and chapeau, on horseback advancing to the left, a drawn sword in extended right hand. A palm tree in the background to the left, and some negroes and low buildings to the right. The landscape southern in character. Line. Height, 5 14-16 inches; width, 4 inches. H. Pinchas sc. Extremely rare.

Baker, No. 421.

- 188 General Washington. Bust, head nearly in profile to right.

 Line. Height, 38-16 inches; width, 28-16 inches. R. Scott sc. Rare.

 Baker, No. 423.
- 139 Washington as a Mason. Full length, standing. Fully described in No. 136. Mezzotinto. Height, 82-16 inches; width, 63-16 inches. Eng'd by A. B. Walter. Published by John Dainty 15 S. 6th St. Philadelphia. Baker, No. 425.

- Esqr in the Roman Dress, as ordered by Congress for the Monument to be erected in Philadelphia, to perpetuate to Posterity the Man who commanded the American Forces through the late glorious Revolution. Full length, in armor, holding a halberd, head to left. In the lower left helmet with plumes and gauntlet. In the lower right a battle scene. Stipple. Height, 9 4-16 inches; width, 7 5-16 inches. The only known copy.

 Baker, No. 426.
- 140 George Washington President of the United States of America. Full figure in civil dress, head to left, a medallion on his breast, suspended by a ribbon around his neck. In the right hand a cocked hat, the left by his side holds a dress sword in an awkward manner. Inclosed by a narrow border, in which at the top is a roll crossed by a pen, inscribed "Revolution."

 No background. Line. Height, 6 inches; width, 44-16 inches. Published by H. D. Symonds, June 18, 1795. Extremely rore.

 Baker, No. 427.
- 141 George Washington, Father and Protector of America. Full length standing, the left hand on hip, the right arm extended. In the back ground a curtain, and to the left two pillars upon a large base. Mezzotinto. Height, 128-16 inches; width, 9 12-16 inches.

 Note.—Only one impression of this has been seen by Mr. Baker. Colored by hand.
- 142 George Washington. Profile head to right, laureated. Circular medallion, suspended by a ring and ribbon. The title in the upper part of the border. Stipple. Diameter, 35-16 inches. Gravé d'apres le Camèe, peint par Mme la Marquis de Bréant, par A. F. Sergent, 1790. Very rare.
 Baker, Page 205.

The following portraits are not in Mr. Baker's catalogue:

- 143 General Washington. Full length, standing, "Lansdowne Portrait." Mezzotinto. Height, 23 inches; width, 168-16 inches. Published July 1st 1901, by Atkins & Nightingale, No. 100 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Excessively rore.
- 144 Same as preceding. Printed in colors.

Mezzotinto. Height, 22 10-16 inches; width, 16 8-16 inches. Published July 1st 1801, by Atkins & Nightingale, No. 100 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Note.—This is an impression in colors from the same plate as the preceding number; the plate having been cut off slightly at the top, probably unique.

- 145 George Washington. Full length standing, "Lansdowne Portrait." Mezzotinto. Height, 266-16 inches; width, 201-16 inches. E. Savage Executd. Very rare.
- 146 Full length, standing. Masonic Regalia, leading two little children. Face to the left, on a large plate representing the distinguishing characteristics of Masonry, Charity bestowed on proper objects. "To The Grand Lodges of the United States."

 On the same plate are Portraits of DeWitt Clinton, Franklin, Gen. Warren etc. Stipple. Height, 15 8-16 inches; width, 21 1-16 inches. Stothard delt. Kearny Scult.
- 147 Full length, standing, in military uniform, in front held by an orderly, Face to left. On the left two female figures representing Peace and Plenty. In the distance, a field of wheat and sheaves. To the right a tent, front of which is a soldier holding a flag, upon which is inscribed "Washington America's Friend." In the distance shipping, and the lower right hand, cannon and flags. In the center over all, an eye with refulgent rays, and the angel of Fame with a wreath in one hand and a scroll in the other, upon which is inscribed "Their breasts with grateful ardour burn And social joys with social rites return." etc. Aquatint. Height, 89-16 inches; width, 1612-16 inches. Very rare.
- 148 GEORGE WASHINGTON President of the United States of America. The protector of his Country and Supporter of the rights of Mankind. Bust, in uniform, profile to left. Under the Bust a scroll upon which is inscribed "Born 11th Feb. 1732." Circular, with a border upon which is the inscription. Whole surrounded with by fourteen rings interlinked, in which is engraved the thirteen coats of arms of the States and the United States. In the four corners are the following in scrolls, "The United States were first declared Free and Independent July 4th 1776." "The Present Constitution was formed by the Grand Convention held at Philadelphia Sept 17th 1787." "The number of Inhabitants in the several States are according to the returns made to the Secretary of State in the year 1791." "The number of Senators and Representatives is what the Constitution alloweth each State at Congress." In the lower left margin, "S. W. Territory 30,000 Inhabitants. N. W. Territory 5,000 Inhabitants." In the lower right margin, "Vermont 85,000 Inhabitants. 2 Senat. 2 Repre." etc. Stipple. Height, 206-16 inches; width, 1610-16 inches. A Display of the United States of America To the Patrons of Arts and Sciences, in all parts of the World this Plate is Most respectfully Dedicated, by their most obedient humble Servant Amos Doolittle New Haven Octr 1st 1791. Printed & Sold by A.

- Doolittle New Haven where Engraving & Rolling Press Printing is performed. Been rudely colored by hand. The only known copy, in this state.
- 149 Same as preceding, but the plate appears to have been materially altered, the portrait being different and the Inscription bearing date March 1st 1796. This also has been rudely calared by hand.
- 150 Half length, in uniform, head to left. Right hand resting on a sword hilt. In the distance, fort, flags, etc. Mezzatinta. Height, 17 11-16 inches; width, 14 15-16 inches. Engraved by Josey after Peale. London, 1899. Artist's proof.
- 151 GENERAL WASHINGTON. Half length in uniform. Head to left. Mezzotinto. Height, 12 11-16 inches; width, 10 inches. Painted by J. Trumbull, Esqr of Connecticut. Engraved by V. Green, Mezzotinto Engraver to his Majesty & to the Elector Palatine. Publish'd June 3rd 1783 by V. Green No 29, Newman Street, Oxford Street & Sold by J. Brydon, Printseller, No. 7, Charing Cross London.
 Note.—Fram the celebrated J. Chalmer Smith callection.
- 152 His Excell: G: WASHINGTON Esqr Late Commander in Chief of the ARMIES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA. Full Bust, in uniform, head to left. Oval, in a rectangle, surrounded with a border in which is the inscription.

 Mezzatinto. Height, 76-16 inches; width, 511-16 inches. Painted and engraved by C. W. Peale 1787. Very rare.
- 153 G. Washington. Late President of the United States of America. Half length, face slightly to the right, in the right a scroll upon which is inscribed "American Independence."

 Oval, in a rectangle. Mezzotinto. Height, 17 2-16 inches; width, 14 12-16 inches. Painted by G. Hodson at New York Engraved by P. Dawe. Publish'd April, 1801, by S. Clement Somers Town, & Sold at No 44 Wells Street. Oxford Street. Very rare.
- front of a tent, the right hand thrust into the waistcoat, the left hand holding a scroll upon which is inscribed "Declaration of Independence," "Treaty of Alliance between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America." In the front of the tent, a table with a cover, upon which are lying various papers entitled "New Windsor. Daily Correspondence with Congress," etc. To the left of the tent is a horse, held by a negro servant. On the ground are various papers entitled "Conciliatory Bills. A Proclamation," etc. Line and stipple. Height, 12 12-16 inches; width, 9 14-16 inches. Colored by

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- hand. This is a copy by an early American engraver from the print by Le Mire described under No. 10. Probably unique.
- 156 His Excell'cy George Washington, Esqr Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America. Full Bust, in uniform, head slightly to the right. Fully described in No. 12a. Line. Height, 11 8-16 inches, width, 9 1-16 inches. This is a copy of portrait No. 12a only engraved in reverse. Probably unique.
- 158 G. WASHINGTON ESQR. Full bust, head to right. Oval, with a border, upon which is the inscription. Stipple. Height, 414-16 inches; width, 41-16 inches. The inscription in this plate is printed in reverse, as the portrait was engraved for transferring on a pitcher.
- 159 George Washington. General en Chef der vereingten Amerlcanischen Colonien. Full Bust, in uniform with a cocked hat, head to right. Oval, in a rectangle representing stone work. Underneath a base upon which is the inscription. Stipple. Height, 8 14-16 inches; width, 6 2-16 inches. J. G. Schmidt, sculpsit. Berlin. Printed in red. Only known copy.
- 160 GIORGIO WASHINGTON. Full bust, in uniform, head to right. Circular. Stipple. Diameter, 3 inches. Minatellis. Publicato in Venezia a spesc di Caterin Minatelli e Comp. Very rare.
- in uniform, head to left. Oval in a rectangle, on a base. Line and stipple. Height, 4 12-16 inches; width, 3 1-16 inches. On the same sheet is a portrait of Lady WASHINGTON. Both have been rudely colored by hand. Excessively rare.
- 162 Bust, head to left. Oval. Stipple. Height, 11-16 inches; width, 9-16 inch. On a map entitled North America including the United States and their Boundaries agreeable to the peace of 1783. Woodman and Mitlow, sculp. Published, June 1st 1783, by J. Fielding No. 23. Paternoster-Row. There is a companion portrait on the plate of Benjamin Franklin. From "A Polite Traveller." Very rare.
- 163 His Excellency Genl Washington. Full bust, in uniform, head to left. Oval, in scroll work, surrounded by a square frame. On either side of the portrait are two oval medallions, one bearing a shield and a coiled snake, the other bearing a shield with representations of shipping and agriculture. Underneath the portrait are two angels blowing trumpets, and implements of war, a coiled snake extending along the lower

margin. Line and stipple. Height, 2 10-16 inches; width, 5 1-16 inches. This presumably engraved by Paul Revere, The only known copy.

- 164 GENERAL WASHINGTON, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE
 UNITED STATES. Full bust in uniform, profile to left.
 Oval in rectangle. Mezzotinto. Height, 67-16 inches; width,
 5 inches. Published Feb'y 6, 1801, by John Fairburn, 146 Minores, London. Colored by hand. Of great rarity. There is
 a companion print of Napoleon by the same engraver.
- 165 George Washington Esquier General et Comandeur en Chef d'Armée des XIII Provinces unies en Amerique. Half length in uniform, right hand thrust into waistcoat, head slightly to left. Oval in a rectangle. Mezzotinto. Height, 8 inches; width, 64-16 inches. Peint par Alexander Campbell a Williamsbourg en Virginie. Se vend è Londres Chez Thom. Hart. The only copy known. Different from the similar print described by Mr. Baker, under No. 50.
- 166 GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esqr General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army in America. In uniform with cocked hat, on horseback, drawn sword in right hand, the blade of which is resting on fingers of the left hand. In the distance is a battlefield. Line. Height, 7 inches; width, 5 8-16 inches. Nach dem Leben gezeichnet von Alexander Champbell von Williamsburg in Virginien. Gestochen, 1778. Joh. Martin Will, exe. A. V. Very rare.
- 167 Giorgio Washington. Full bust, profile to right. Circular.

 Stipple. Diameter, 28-16 inches. Very rare.
- 168 GEORGE WASHINGTON EQER, General en Chef de l'ArAnglo-Amériquaine, nommé Dictateur par les Congrés en Fevrier 1777. Full bust in uniform with cocked hat, with a drawn
 sword partly visible on the left. Oval in a rectangle, with the
 title in a tablet. Line. Height, 64-16 inches; width, 45-16
 inches. Very rare. Similar to Baker No. 58, but lacking the
 decoration of war implements.
- 169 First in War, First in Peace and first in the Hearts of his Countrymen. Full bust in uniform profile to right. Oval, with refulgent rays. Crossed swords and pen on top, laurel branches underneath. The title in a scroll. The whole surrounded with a wreath of oak, etc. Topped with a flying eagle supporting a shield, holding ribbons in its beak, upon which is inscribed, "July 1811 Pro Patria." Underneath bee-hive, money, war implements, shipping, etc. Stipple. Height, 52-16 inches; width, 57-16 inches. G. Fairman, del. St. Kneass, sculp. Very rare. A certificate of the Washington Association of Philadelphia.

- on the steps to a monument, upon which is seated the figure of Fame, head to left. In the lower left hand corner an eagle with outspread wings, supporting a shield, etc. Line. Height, 6 inches; width, 3 10-16 inches. Barralet Invt. & Direxit. Lawson sculp.
- 171 GENL WASHINGTON. Full bust, in uniform, head to right with black neckerchief. Oval with border. Stipple. Height, 35-16 inches; width, 210-16 inches. Very rare.
- 172 G. Washington. Full bust, head to left. Stipple. Height, 411-16 inches; width, 33-16 inches. After style of Edwin.
- 173 Sacred to the MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,
 BORN FEB. 22, 1732. DIED DEC. 13, 1799. The American
 Hero and Statesman. Bust, head to left. Oval. Height, 10-16
 inch; width, 13-16 inch. Designed and engraved by Joseph
 Perkins. Published by Rand and Perkins. Portrait Eng'd
 by J. B. Longacre, No. 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia.
- 174 Full bust, head to left. Aquatint. Height, 615-16 inches; width, 5 inches. G. Gallina, s. Very rare. Proof before inscription.
- inch. On an engraving of a perpetual calendar, background being the first United States flag in colors. Published during the War of the Revolution. Very rare.
- 176 G. WASHINGTON ER GENERAL OF THE CONTIN'T

 ARMY OF AMERICA. Profile to right. Circular medallion
 in a rectangle, supported on a tablet upon which is the inscription, "Washington réunit par un rare assemblade Les talen du
 Gueriet et les vertus du Sage. Voltaire." Around the medallion are flags and laurel branches. Stipple. Height, 10-16
 inches; width, 39-16 inches. Dessimé et gravé Testard d'après
 la Médaille frappée à Londres par le parti des Opposants A
 Paris chés Testard rue des Cordeliers audessus de l'Egoût.
 Very rare.
- 177 GEORGE WASHINGTON. The Saviour of his Country.

 Full bust, head to right. Oval. Stipple. Height, 43-16 inches;

 width, 3 10-16 inches. Published by Shelton & Kensett. A.

 Doolittle, St. Excessively rare.
- 178 G. WASHINGTON. Profile to left. Circular medallion.

 Stipple. Diameter, 25-16 inches. Nach Tardieu von Senn.

 Very rare.

- 179 Full length, standing. The "Lanedowne Portralt," on an ornamented base. Line. Height, 414-16 inches; width, 42-16 inches. Drawn & Engrav'd by R. Tiller, Jr. The store card of Joseph Cake, 110 North Second Street, Philadelphia. Rore.
- 180 Ritratto di Washington. Full bust, head to left. Vignette.

 On sheet with portrait of Franklin. Stipple in colors. Height,
 44-16 inches; width, 3 10-16 inches. Very rare.
- 181 GEORGE WASHINGTON. Full bust, profile to left. Oval in a rectangle. Messotinto in colors. Height, 97-16 inches: width, 73-16 inches. Sharpless, Fecit. S. Arlent Edwards, sculpsit. Published 1899. By J. Percy Sabin, 80 Nassau St., New York. Artist's proof signed.

MEMORIAL DESIGNS.

- 182 GEOE WASHINGTON Born Feb. 11, 1732, Died Decr. 13, 1799. Full bust, profile to left. Oval on the side of monument, near which is standing the figure of an Indian woman, holding a flag, representing America. To the left a female figure representing Europe. At the feet of the figure representing America is a negro reading a book. On either side back of figures are trees and in the distance the ocean with ships under full sail. On a large plate inscribed, "Europe. America." Mezzotinto. Height, 9 4-16 inches; width, 13 10-16 inches. London Pub'd Oct'r 6, 1804, by P. Gally. No. 7. Beauchamp Str't Brook's Mark't. Very rare.
- 183 Gl Washington. Full bust, in uniform, head to left. Oval medallion, on a column, on which are portraits of Columbus Americanus, Sr. W. Raleigh, Dr. Franklin, J. Adams, Lafayette. Aside of the column a full length figure of America, holding a flag, and pointing to Washington. Two little Indian boys, to the left. Oval in a rectangle. Mezzotinto, colored by hand. Height, 12 14-16 inches; width, 9 12-16 inches. On a large plate entitled, "An Emblem of America." Published 4th, Sept'r, 1798, by John Fairburn, No. 146 Minories, London. Very rare.
- 184 Full length, seated in a chair, receiving a scroll from the Goddess of Wisdom supported by the Goddess of Liberty.

 Mezzotinto. Height, 12 14-16 inches; width, 9 15-16 inches.

 On a large sheet entitled "WISDOM supported by LIBERTY presenting Genl. Washington, a Code of Laws for Establishing

American Independence." Published Nov. 5, 1801, by I. Hinton, 44 Wells Str. Oxford Str. & P. Stampa, 74, Leather Lane, Holborn. Very rare.

185 G. WASHINGTON in his last Illness, attended by Docrs. Craik and Brown.

> "Americans behold and shed a grateful tear For a man who has gained yo'r freedom most dear And now is departing into the realms above Where he may ever rest in lasting peace & love."

Representing Washington in bed, with the two doctors standing at bedside, one feeling his pulse, Mrs. Washington sitting weeping at a table, on which are bottles of medicine, etc. Stipple, colored by hand. Height, 913-16 inches; width, 96-16 inches. In the style of Doolittle.

- 186 G. Washington. There is rest in Heaven. Full bust, head to left. Oval medallion, on a monument, over which is a weeping willow, to the left a figure of Hope, pointing upwards. In the center, male and female figures weeping. The whole in a circular medallion, in a rectangle representing stone work, underneath of which is the inscription, "Sacred to the Memory of the Illustrious G. Washington." Stipple. Height, 8 14-16 inches; width, 7 14-16 inches. T. Clark, Sculp. 1801, Boston. Rare.
- 187 G. WASHINGTON. Full bust, in uniform, profile to left. On a title page of a sheet of music entitled, "The Battle of Trenton." The title is an Oval, to the left of which is a figure of Liberty, over the top of the oval, the bust of Washington. Above is the figure of Fame, crowning him with a laurel wreath, to the right of bust are flowing flags. In the lower right hand corner, are a drum and war implements. Stipple. Height, 11 8-16 inches; width, 8 inches. New York, Printed and sold by James Hewitt at his Musical Repository, No 131 William Street B. Carr Philadelphia & J. Carr Baltimore. Price 10s. NOTE.—This is in a bound volume of music which belonged to Miss Eleanor Parke Custis, who was Washington's adopted daughter. The engraving above mentioned was probably done by Wright, and is the only complete copy known. The contents of the books are in the handwriting of Lawrence Lewis Washington. Washington's favorite nephew, who was the husband of Nelly Custis. It came from the sale made in Philadelphia by Mr. Henkels, in December, 1890, and was made for the final settlement of the Estate of Gen. Washington.

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188 Original portrait, in oil, of Washington, full bust, by Gilbert Stuart.

Note.—The art expert, Mr. Charles Henry Hart, writes as follows of this great painting: "I have studied with care this portrait of Washington and it is without doubt painted by Gilbert Stuart, America's master painter, and a replica of the head known as the Athenaum picture, now in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Stuart painted a number of these replicas and the one you have is one of the best that I have ever seen. I consider it in every respect a fine picture and an interesting one."

Loaned by Mr. Charles W. Henry.

189 Original portrait, in oil, of Washington in uniform, by Rembrandt Peale.

Note.—This is a faithful and beautiful copy by Rembrandt Peale of the one he painted from life.

Loaned by Brother Joseph Wright.

190 Original portrait, in oil, of Washington, full length figure, by David Rent Etter, 1835. After the "Lansdowne Portrait."

Note.—This is the original picture, a copy of which Mr. Etter painted and presented to the District of Southwark. After the consolidation it became the property of the City and is now hanging in the Independence Hall.

Loaned by Bro. Charles Paulus.

191 Portrait, in oil, of Washington, full length figure in Masonic dress, by C. Leutzé, 1865.

Loaned by Grand Lodge of Penna.

192 Original manuscript Minute Book of Solomon's Lodge of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from 1771 to 1784.

Note.—Washington was a visitor to this Lodge and his name occurs in the minutes. One item of the minutes is worthy of note, viz.: "May 16, 1784, * * * Ordered that the Name of Benedict Arnold be considered as obliterated from the Minutes of this Lodge—a Traitor," and on a previous page we find his name heavily crossed out.

Loaned by M. W. Bro. Edward M. L. Ehlers.

193 Bond of Washington as guardian of the children of Daniel Parke Custis, the first husband of Martha Washington, dated May 23rd. 1770.

Note.—This is signed on the back by George Washington as guardian.

Loaned by Hudson River Lodge, No. 607 of Newburgh, N. Y.

194 Last promissory note given by Washington to William Herbert, dated Alexandria, 21st. Octr. 1799, and two autograph letters from William Herbert to Tobias Lear and Lawrence Lewis in reference to same.

Loaned by Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr.

195 Letter, signed by George Washington, to Gov. Clinton of New York, dated Rocky hill 2nd. Novr. 1783.

> Note.—This letter announces the signing of the Treaty of Peace with England and the evacuation of New York by the British. Loaned by Mr. George C. Thomas.

196 Bound volume containing autograph letters and letters signed by George Washington, his Aides, various members of his family and his physician.

Note.—This also contains an autograph survey made by Washington when eighteen years old.

Loaned by Mr. George C. Thomas.

197 A collection of nearly two hundred different engraved portraits of Washington bound in two volumes.

Note.—As frontispieces to volumes are an autograph letter signed by Washington, dated "Mount Vernon 14th. June. 1798." and an autograph survey made when he was 20 years old, dated "25th. March, 1752."

Loaned by Mr. George C. Thomas.

198 Autograph letter signed by George Washington. Dated "Mount Vernon, 29th. June, '86."

Note.—A very humorous letter in reference to "Royal Gift," which was presented to him by the King of Spain.

Loaned by Mr. George C. Thomas.

- 199 Bank cheque drawn on the Bank of Alexandria and signed by Washington. Loaned by Mr. George C. Thomas.
- 200 Military letter to Major-General Greene signed by Washington, dated "Head Quarters, West Point, 5th. Octr. 1779."

 Loaned by Mr. Benjamin Lane Starling.
- 201 Military letter to Ephraim Blaine and signed by Washington, dated "Head Quarters, 20th. Feb. 1781" in reference to the Military Posts at Albany, Fort Schuyler, etc.

Note.—Ephraim Blaine was the great-grandfather of Hon. James G. Blaine.

Loaned by Mrs. Catherine S. Buchanan.

202 Philadelphia Gazette & Universal Advertiser, for December 31, 1799. Published by Brown & Relf.

> Note.—This contains the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on December 26, 1799, in reference to the death of Washington.

Loaned by Committee on Library, Grand Lodge of Penna.

203 True American & Commercial Advertiser, for February 22, 1800. Published by S. F. Bradford, Philadelphia.

Note.—This contains the oration on Death of Washington delivered by Bro. S. Chaudron on January 1, 1800, before the French Lodge l'Amenite, of Philada.

Loaned by Committee on Library, Grand Lodge of Penna.

204 The Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser, from July 31, 1799 to July, 1803. Published by William & Robert Dickson at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Note.—The December 25th. 1799 number, contains the notice of the death of Gen. Washington and the June 2d. 1802 number, contains the following: "Died at Mount Vernon on the evening of 22d, ulto. Mrs. Washington, relict of the late Gen. George Washington."

Loaned by Bro. William Sweigart.

205 Original manuscript of the Rules, Minutes, etc. of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland. From the very inception of the Society in 1771 to 1766.

Note.—This is the oldest charitable and patriotic society in the United States. In the minutes we find "Monday 19th Dec'r 1781 * * * His Excellency General Washington was unanimously Adopted a member of this Society. Ordered—That the President, Vice-President & Secretary wait on his Excellency with a Suitable Address on the Occasion, & that they present him with a Medal of the Society. Also, that they Invite his Excellency & his suit to an Entertainment to be prepared & given at the City Tavern on tuesday, the first of January, to which the Secrity is directed to also invite the Presidents of the State & of Congress * * * with all the General Officers that may be in the city." Washington attended a number of the celebrated dinners given by this Society.

See next number.

206 Gold medal of the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland.

Note.—This medal was made in London in 1772. One of the Rules of the Society, was "That each Member shall furnish himself with a Gold Medal of the Value of Three Guineas, agreeable to the following description: On the right Hibernia; on the left America. In the centre Liberty Joining the hands of Hibernia & America, to be represented by the usual figures of a Female supported by a Harp for Hibernia. An Indian with his Quiver on his back & his bow slung for America. Underneath: Unite. On the reverse: St. Patrick trampling on a snake, a Cross in his hond dressed in his Pontificalibus. The Motto: Hier." A medal similar to this was presented to Washington in 1781.

Loaned by Mr. Peter S. Dooner.

207 Holy Bible and Book of Common Prayer. Published by Charles Bell. London. 1702.

Note.—This is the Custis family Bible, which was inherited by Martha Washington. It contains the entries of the births of Fanny Parke Custis, Sept. 13, 1710 and Daniel Parke Custis, Oct. 15, 1711. There are also records of the marriage of Daniel and Martha Custis and the births of their various children. On the page at the end of the New Testament is to be found the birth record of George W. P. Custis, the adopted son of Washington. On the page immediately preceding the Book of Psalms will be found the record of the birth of that great soldier Gen. Robert E. Lee. "This Bible was read in her morning devotions by Martha Washington."

Loaned by R. W. Bro. George W. Kendrick, Jr.

208 Martha Washington's Prayer Book. Published by Hugh Gaine, New York. 1793.

Note.—This interesting memento has the signature of Eleanor Parke Lewis (Custis), Washington's adopted daughter. It has also the inscription in the handwriting of Lorenzo Lewis (her son), "For M. E. A. Lewis. This prayer book was read by her great-grandmother Mrs. Martha Washington." A beautiful specimen of early American bookbinding. Purchased at the sale made in December, 1890, for the final settlement of the Estate of Washington.

Loaned by Mr. George C. Thomas.

- 209 Silver pickle fork, with twisted ivory handle, owned by Washington. Loaned by Mr. Stan. V. Henkels.
- 210 Blue Nankeen china plate, handsomely decorated, owned by Washington. Loaned by Mr. Stan. V. Henkels.
- 211 Two handsomely decorated Royal Dresden saucers, owned by Washington. Loaned by Mr. Stan. V. Henkels.
- 212 Plated fish knife, owned by Washington.

 Loaned by Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr.

- 213 Decorated French china cup and saucer, from the set which belonged to Washington.
 - Loaned by Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr.
- 214 Old cut Rose glass salt cellar, owned by Washington. Loaned by Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr.
- 215 Old cut Rose glass preserve dish, owned by Washington, being a portion of the set at Mt. Vernon and Morristown. Loaned by Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr.
- 216 Blue Nankeen china oblong plate, decorated with the Insignia of the Order of Cincinnati.

Note.—A beautiful specimen, being a piece of the service presented to Washington by the Officers of the French army who participated in the War of the Revolution. Loaned by Mrs. Charles L. Hamilton.

- 217 Pearl button cut from Washington's waistcoat, by Nelly Custis, Jan. 6, 1759. Loaned by Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr.
- 218 Shaving glass, owned by Washington. Loaned by Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr.
- 219 Black wooden spool from Martha Washington's workbasket. Loaned by Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr.
- 220 Piece of dress worn by Martha Washington. Loaned by Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr.
- 221 Needle book made by Nelly Custis, the figured dark red satin on the covers is from "Martha Washington's secondday gown."

Loaned by Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr.

- 222 Needle book made by Nelly Custis, the cover was made from a piece of Martha Washington's gown, and inside is a piece of Martha Washington's wedding dress. Note.—This and the preceding number were inherited by Nelly Custis's favorite grandson, "Little Zac" (H. L. D. Lewis) who was a great pet of President Taylor. Loaned by James S. Bradley, Jr.
- 223 Cane made of wood of Mount Vernon, with black bone top used by Washington.

Note.—This cane was presented by Judge Bushrod Washington to Hon. Richard Rush.

Loaned by Mr. Stan. V. Henkels.

- 224 Brick from the Tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.

 Loaned by Mr. Henry B. Bancroft.
- 225 Bust of Washington by Jean Antoine Houdon.

Note.—This is the bust which was made in 1785 by Mr. Houdon from the life mask of Washington, and was at Mount Vernon at the time of the death of Washington being inventoried at \$100.00 by his executors. In 1849 Col. John Augustus Washington, who was then the sole heir of Mount Vernon, was asked by Mr. Clark Mills, the sculptor, for the bust to make the colossal equestrian statue of Washington, now in the city of Washington. It remained in the possession of Mr. Mills until 1873, when he presented it to Mr. Wilson MacDonald, the sculptor, who gave it to his daughter, Miss Bella MacDonald, in whose possession it has remained for nearly twenty years and has since been in the keeping of the present holders.

Loaned by Mr. C. W. Edwards.

- 226 Bronze bust of Washington, after Houdon.
 - Note.—There were six Bronze replicas made of the bust of Washington by Houdon and this is one of the six.

Loaned by R. W. Bro. George W. Kendrick, Jr.

- 227 Colored porcelain bust of Washington, sculptured by Enoch Wood, 1818. Loaned by Dr. Max J. Stern.
- 228 Parian marble bust of Washington.

Loaned by Bro. Edward N. Weyant.

- 229 Parian marble bust of Washington, after Houdon.

 Loaned by Mr. Stan. V. Henkels.
- 230 Gold button, worn by an officer at the first Inauguration of
 Washington, in 1789. In center "G. W." surrounded by "Long
 live the President" and thirteen stars.

Loaned by Bro. George P. Rupp.

- 231 Brass button, worn by one of Washington's body-guard at his second inauguration in 1793. In centre "G. W." surrounded by "Long live the President" and the thirteen original States in circles.

 Loaned by Bro. George P. Rupp.
- 232 Two white china pitchers, each decorated on one side with a beautiful miniature portrait of Washington in colors by Birch being fine reproductions of his well-known ivory miniature which he painted from life. On the reverse of each pitcher is a mountainous scenery, in which is a flag pole and the American flag floating therefrom. In the front are eagles with outstretched wings. They are also artistically ornamented in gold.
 - Note.—These are fine specimens of Tucker china, which was the first porcelain made in America. They are probably unique.

 Loaned by Bro. J. B. McClung.

233 Two French china full length figures of Washington and Jefferson. Decorated in gold and colors.

Note.-These were made in Paris in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Loaned by Bro. J. B. McClung.

234 Small china mug, decorated with the portraits of Washington and Lafayette, made at the time of Lafayette's visit to the United States.

Loaned by Mrs. Charles L. Hamilton.

235 Staffordshire punch bowl, decorated in black, around the outside is the portrait of Washington and Franklin; a vignette of "Poor Jack" and a verse laudatory of "Poor Jack," in the inside is a ship and around the inside edge is the reproduction of war, philosophical instruments, etc.

Loaned by Mrs. Charles L. Hamilton.

- 236 Early American pottery, two handle jar, upon the front, in colors, is the portrait of Washington, flags, etc.
 Loaned by Mrs. Charles L. Hamilton.
- 237 Curious colored portrait of Washington in black frame.

 Loaned by Mrs. Charles L. Hamilton.
- 238 Colored engraved grouping of profile portraits of Louis XVI,

 Count d'Artois, Duke and Duchess d'Angouléme, Duke de

 Berri, etc. Loaned by Mr. Henry B. Bancroft.
- 239 Photograph of Washington's mansion at Mount Vernon. Loaned by Hudson River Lodge, No. 607 of Newburgh, N. Y.
- 240 Painting, in oil, of Washington's headquarters during the Battle of Brandywine by Walter Clark. Loaned by Bro. S. Lane Anderson.
- 241 Photograph of same.

Loaned by Bro. S. Lane Anderson.

242 Two bayonets used in the War of the Revolution. Ploughed up on the battlefield of Brandywine.

Loaned by Bro. S. Lane Anderson.

243 Collection of cannon balls, grape shot, etc. ploughed up on the battlefield of Brandywine.

Loaned by Bro. S. Lane Anderson.

244 Seven photographs of different views of Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y.

Loaned by Hudson River Lodge, No. 607 of Newburgh, N. Y.

245 Silver wine castor, with four cut glass bottles. Owned by the Washington family in England. Now owned by the Rev. William H. Cavanagh.

Loaned by Mr. Charles Marshall.

246 Original copper plate of the portrait of Washington, engraved by Hatch.

Loaned by Miss Amelia Dunsmore.

247 Antique pewter deep dish, with the monogram "G. W." surrounded with "Long live the President."

Loaned by Mr. Charles N. Bodey.

- 248 Ten pieces of Colonial and Continental paper money taken from the desk of Washington's Military Secretary at Trenton. Loaned by Mrs. A. Ross Fillebrown.
- 249 Frame containing a view of Fraunces' Tavern, New York, the famous hostelry used by Washington, together with an autograph receipt signed by Samuel Fraunces, as steward, for money expended on the President's household, engraved portrait of Washington by Durand, and an illuminated quotation from Washington's address to his officers in 1783.

Loaned by Mr. James S. Bradley, Jr.

- 250 Very oid plaster medallion, with bust of Washington in high relief and French motto at top.
 - Loaned by the Historical Society of Delaware.
- 251 Two old flint lock pocket pistols that were presented to Judge Gunning Bradford of Delaware, during the War of the Revolution, by Washington.

Loaned by the Historical Society of Delaware.

- 252 Ormolu mantel clock, with full length figure of Washington standing aside dial; made in the early part of the nineteenth Loaned by Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr. century,
- 253 Small Ormolu clock, surmounted with bust of Washington, made in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Note.—This was formerly owned by Judge Jasper Yates, who imported it from France during the lifetime of Wash-Loaned by Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr. ington.
- 254 White porcelain medallion, with bust of Washington. One of the very few manufactured at the Royal Factory at Sevres, France, by order of Louis XVI. Note.—An unusually valuable piece.

Loaned by Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr.

- 255 Small real bronze bust of Washington, of exquisite work-manship, made in the latter part of the eighteenth century.
 Loaned by Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr.
- 256 Bronze figure of Washington.
 Loaned by Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr.
- 257 Small Wedgwood pitcher, with busts of Washington and
 Lafayette in relief, on a dark background.
 Loaned by Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr.
- 258 White Staffordshire pitcher, decorated with full length portrait of Washington standing near a cannon, with shipping in the rear, and on the reverse a ship in full sail.

 Loaned by Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr.
- 259 White Staffordshire pitcher, decorated with bust of Washington on one side, a ship in full sail on the other.
 Loaned by Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr.
- 260 White china pitcher, decorated in black and colors, with portrait of Washington, manufactured during the Civil War.

 Loaned by Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr.
- 261 Nankeen china deep plate, ornamented in gold and bronze, with funereal decorations in the center in memory of Washington.
 Note.—A very beautiful and very rare piece of china.
- Loaned by Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr.

 262 Dinner Card of Washington. "The President of the United
 States requests the pleasure of Mr. Gloninger's Company to

requested."

dine on Tuesday next, at 4 O'clock, March 1, 1799. An answer

Loaned by Historical Society of Penna.

- 263 Discharge of William Roderfield, gunner in the Third Artillery Regiment, Continental Army, signed by General Washington at Head Quarters, June 9th. 1782. Also signed by his Aide, Jonathan Trumbull, Jr.
 Loaned by Historical Society of Penna.
- 264 Autograph letter signed by George Washington, dated
 Mount Vernon, 24th. of May, '99, in reference to the erection
 of a fence between his and Thomson Mason's property.
 Written on Washington's water-mark paper.

 Loaned by Historical Society of Penna.
- 265 Autograph letter signed by George Washington, dated Morris Tavern, 22d. February, 1777, in reference to the scarcity of provisions for the army.

Loaned by Historical Society of Penna.

266 Gold enamelled memorial pin, containing the hair of George and Martha Washington.

Loaned by Historical Society of Penna.

267 Large oval solid silver Indian Treaty medal. Full length figure of Washington with outstretched hand about receiving the pipe of peace from an Indian warrior. In the background, a farmer with a yoke of oxen and plough with the inscription underneath "George Washington President 1793." On the reverse an eagle with outspread wings.

Loaned by Historical Society of Penna.

- 268 Dead March & Monody. Performed in the Lutheran
 Church Philadelphia on Thursday the 26th December 1799 being Part of the Music selected for Funeral Honors to our late illustrious Chief, General George Washington. Composed for the occasion and respectfully dedicated to the Senate of the United States by their Obet. humble Servt. B. Carr. With a small stipple portrait of Washington after Stuart.

 Loaned by Historical Society of Penna.
- 269 Liverpool ware pitcher, decorated with a portrait of Washington in oval, on the front. The rarest of all Washington pitchers.

Loaned by Historical Society of Penna.

- 270 Large Liverpool ware pitcher, decorated with an ornamented portrait of Washington on one side and an oval with verses commemorative of Washington on the other side.

 Loaned by Historical Society of Penna.
- 271 Stone china sugar bowl, decorated with view of Mount $V_{\rm crnon.}$ Loaned by Historical Society of Penna.
- 272 Original life mask by Houdon, taken October 6 & 7, 1785.

 Note.—This mask was used for the famous statue of Washington in Richmond, Va., which was not completed until 1778.

 Loaned by Historical Society of Penna.
- 273 Letters from Gen. Washington to Gen. John Cadwalader, including one from Gen. Joseph Reed, written on the eve of and immediately after the battle of Trenton.
 - I-Washington to Cadwalader, Trenton, Dec. 7, 1776, in reference to the quartering of troops near Trenton.
 - 2—Washington to Cadwalader, Head Quarters, Falls of Delaware, Dec. 11, 1776, in reference to the movements of the enemy at Dunks Ferry.
 - 3—Washington to Cadwalader, Head Quarters, Trenton Falls, Dec. 12, 1776, relating to the departure of Gen. Cadwalader's troops.

- 4-Washington to Cadwalader, Head Quarters, Dec. 24, 1776, giving his instructions as to the operations of his brigade.
- 5—Washington to Cadwalader, Head Quarters, Dec. 25, 1776, advising a diversion to facilitate his attempts on Trenton.
- 6—Washington to Cadwalader, McKenkey's Ferry, Dec. 25, 1776, "Notwithstanding the discouraging Accounts I have received from Col. Reed, of what might be expected from the Operations below, I am determined as the night is favourable to cross the River and make the Attack upon Trenton in the morning. If you can do nothing real, at least create as great a diversion as possible."
- 7—Washington to Cadwalader, Head Qrs. Newtown. Dec. 27, 1776, regretting that Gen. Cadwalader was unable to cross the Delaware River and assist him in his attack on Trenton.
- 8—Reed, Washington's Adjutant, to Cadwalader, dated Jan. 1 1777, in reference to a contemplated second engagement at Trenton.
- 9—Washington to Cadwalader, Morris Town, Jan. 23, 1777, authorizing him to return his brigade to Philadelphia. Also a complimentary address from Washington to Cadwalader's brigade praising them for their services in the campaign for 1776-1777.

Loaned by Bro. Charles E. Cadwalader.

- 274 Letter signed by Gen. Washington to Gen. John Cadwalader, dated Wilmington. August 28, 1777, asking him to organize and take command of the Militia of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to oppose Howe's advance on Philadelphia.

 Loaned by Bro. Charles E. Cadwalader.
- 275 Autograph letter signed by Gen. George Washington to
 Gen. John Cadwalader, dated Head Quarters, Tappan, Oct.
 5, 1789, a confidential letter in reference to the distress of the
 army and referring to the traitorous conduct of Benedict
 Arnold.

Loaned by Bro. Charles E. Cadwalader.

276 Autograph letter of Gen. John Cadwalader being a copy of
his letter to Gen. Washington, dated June 5, 1781, in reference
to the deplorable condition of the army and wishing that
Washington might take command in person of the army in
the Southern States, which he considered Great Britain had
determined to conquer even though she lost the rest of the
Colonies. Loaned by Bro. Charles E. Cadwalader.

Note.—Gen. John Cadwalader mentioned in the above letters was the son of Bro. Thomas Cadwalader, one of the members of the original St. John's Lodge of Philada.; the first Lodge

in America of which there are any records. In 1738 he was elected Senior Grand Warden. (Vide Pennsylvania Gazette, July 6, 1738.)

Portrait in oil, of Washington, by Charles Wilson Peale, full bust in uniform, with cocked hat, head to left, life size.
Note.—Painted from life at Valley Forge in 1778 and presented to the Chester County Cabinet by John Neagle in 1841. Now the property of the State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.
Loaned by the State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.

278 Autograph letter signed by Gen. George Washington, dated
West Point, July 30, 1779 to Brigr Genl Wayne, with franked
address, asking "whether another attempt upon Stony point,
by the way of surprize, is eligible."
Loaned by the State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.

279 Large bronze medal with bust of Washington, in commemoration of the 17th. March, 1776. Dies made by Du Vivier, Paris, for the United States government.

Loaned by R. W. Bro. George W. Kendrick, Jr.

- 280 Lafayette silver dollar with busts of Washington and Lafayette. Made at the U. S. Mint in commemoration of the statue of Lafayette erected in Paris, 1900.

 Loaned by R. W. Bro. George W. Kendrick, Jr.
- 281 Ahiman Rezon. Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. & A. M. Comp. by William Smith, Grand Secretary. Philadelphia. Hall & Sellers. 1783. This book was dedicated "To his Excellency George Washington."
 Loaned by Committee on Library, Grand Lodge of Penna.
- 282 Photographs of a copy of the Ahiman Rezon presented to Washington by the Grand Lodge of Penna. F. & A. M. in 1782 and is now in the Library of Brown University, Providence, R. I. Loaned by Committee on Library, Grand Lodge of Penna.
- 283 Broadside. Programme of the Centennial Anniversary of the initiation of George Washington at Hibernia Hall, Charleston, 4th November, A. L. 5852, by the Grand Lodge of A. F. M. of South Carolina.

Loaned by Committee on Library, Grand Lodge of Penna.

Masonic apron, worn at the funeral procession in Philadelphia, February 22, 1800, in commemoration of the death of Bro. Geo. Washington.
 Loaned by Committee on Library, Grand Lodge of Penna.

- 285 Masonic apron, handsomely decorated, bordered with black silk, worn at the funeral procession in Philadelphia, February 22, 1800. in commemoration of the death of Bro. Geo. Washington.
 - Loaned by Committee on Library, Grand Lodge of Penna.
- 286 Masonic apron, handsomely and elaborately embroidered with Masonic symbols by Marquise de Lafayette, and presented to Bro. Washington by Bro. Lafayette in 1784.

 Loaned by Committee on Library, Grand Lodge of Penna.
- 287 Autograph letter, signed by George Washington, addressed to "Fellow-citizens and Brothers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania" in reply to an address sent him by the Grand Lodge of Penna. December, 1796.
 - Loaned by Committee on Library, Grand Lodge of Penna.
- 288 Frame containing photographs of "Block of Pennsylvania white marble, donated A. L. 5851, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to the Washington National Monument, at Washington, D. C."
 - Loaned by Committee on Library, Grand Lodge of Penna.
- 289 Autograph letter signed by George Washington to Messrs.

 Watson & Cossoul, dated New York, August 19th. 1782, thanking them for "The Masonick Ornaments" which they had sent to him. In the same frame is a portrait of Washington in profile. In the lower corner of the frame is a small lock of Washington's hair.
- Loaned by Committee on Antiquities, Grand Lodge of New York.
- 290 Portrait in oil of Washington, full length standing, with scroll in left hand, right arm extended pointing to a book on a table, to the left an arm chair ornamented with an eagle, American shield and colors, background of drapery and pillars. Painted by W. Clarke, Philadelphia, 1796.
 - Note.—The portrait resembles the Birch type and was undoubtedly painted from life. Wholly unknown to collectors of Washington portraits and adds another to the list of portraits newly discovered.

Loaned by Bro. Norris S. Barratt.

- 291 Carrara marble bust of Washington by Houdon. Life size, in uniform. One of the few sculptured by the artist himself.

 Loaned by Dr. J. Solis Cohen.
- 292 Mahogany ball and claw foot arm chair, owned by Washington. Presented to John Struthers by Lawrence Lewis, one of the executors of Washington.

Loaned by Mr. Joseph Cartledge.

293 Two mahogany ball and claw foot chairs, owned by Washington.

Loaned by Bro. Edward S. Wyckoff.

294 Mahogany side table, with fluted legs and brass ornamentation, from the dining-room of the President's house in Philadelphia.

Note.—This and the next number were formerly the property of Bro. Francis M. Brooke, who bequeathed them to his daughter, the present owner.

Loaned by Mrs. Isaac M. Loughead.

- 295 Work-box owned by Mrs. Martha Washington.

 Loaned by Mrs. Isaac M. Loughead.
- 296 Photograph of Washington from an oil painting of Washington by R. Gordon Hardie and presented to United Grand Lodge of England by Bro. Henry S. Wellcome, 1902.
 Loaned by R. W. Grand Master Bro. Edgar A. Tennis.
- 297 Silk badge with a full length portrait of Washington.

 Worn at the centennial celebration of Washington's birth-day,
 1832, in Philadelphia.

Loaned by Bro. G. Ellwood Wagner.

298 Silk badge with a full bust portrait of Washington. Worn at the centennial celebration of Washington's birth-day, 1832, in Philadelphia.

Loaned by Bro. Charles F. Wignall.

- 299 Silk badge with portraits of Washington and Lafayette.
 Worn during the visit of Lafayette to Philadelphia, 1824.
 Loaned by Bro. Charles F. Wignall.
- 300 Notice of meeting issued to Bro. Geo. Washington by Lodge No. 39 A. Y. M., of Alexandria, Va., dated August 25, 1786.

Note.—This is the oldest known Masonic notice from an American Lodge.

Loaned by Bro. Julius F. Sachse.

301 Beautiful miniature in oil, on ivory of Washington. Full bust in uniform, head to left. Painted by William Grimaldi.

Note.—This miniature was evidently pointed during Washington's life; it is of exquisite workmanship and adds another to the list of newly discovered portraits of Washington.

Loaned by Hon. Craig Biddle.

- Numbers 302 to 324 are loaned by Mr. Albert Rosenthal.
 - The following portraits of Washington are engraved by Max Rosenthal:
- 302 Etching, colored, after the original by C. W. Peale, 1770, owned by Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
- 303 Etching, after the original by Verely, 1789, owned in Vienna.
- 304 Mezzotinto, colored, after the original by C. W. Peale, owned by State Normal School, West Chester, Penna.
- 305 Mezzotinto, colored, after the original by John Sharpless.
- 306 Mezzotinto, after St. Memin's engraving.
- 307 Mezzotinto, after St. Memin's drawing in Carson collection.
- 308 Etching, colored, after the original by C. W. Peale, owned by Mrs. Jos. Harrison.
 - The following portraits of Washington were etched by Albert Rosenthal:
- 309 Colored, after C. W. Peale, owned by Long Island Historical Society.
- 310 Colored, after C. W. Peale, owned by Penna. Historical Society.
- 311 Colored, after C. W. Peale, in State House, Annapolis, Md.
- 312 Colored, after C. W. Peale, owned by Princeton College.
- 313 Colored, after C. W. Peale, owned by Mr. Charles H. Hart.
- 314 Colored, after James Wright, owned by the Powel Family, Newport, R. I.
- 315 Colored, after Trumbull, owned by National Museum, Washington, D. C.
- 316 Colored, after Robert Field, owned by Mr. Moreau, N. Y.
- 317 Colored, after Tobin Ramague, owned by Mr. Statler, Baltimore, Md.
- 318 Colored, after Tobin Ramague, owned by Mrs. Moses Beach, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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- 319 After St. Memin, owned by Mr. Brevort, N. Y.
- 320 Drawing after St. Memin, fac-simile of the original in Carson collection.
- 321 View of Mount Vernon, the seat of the late Gen'l Washington, drawn by W. Birch, engraved by S. Seymour, colored. Very rare engraving.
- 322 View of the triumphal arch and colonnade, erected in Boston, in honor of the President of the United States, October 24, 1789. From the "Massachusetts Magazine."
- 323 View of triumphal arch, and the manner of receiving Gen.
 Washington at Trenton. on his route to New York, April 21,
 1789. From the "Columbian Magazine."
- 324 Brass bas-relief of Washington.
- 325 Pair of link sleeve-buttons, owned by Washington and given by him to James Scott.

 Note.—James Scott had a shippard on the Delaware, near League Island, and received the first contract from the United States for building ships. These buttons were given to him for services rendered to Washington. They were inherited by his daughter who recently died at the age of

Loaned by Bro. William Cook.

326 Horn silver snuff box, owned by Washington and given by him to James Scott.

88 years. She had them all her life.

Loaned by Bro. William J. Milligan.

- 327 Glass paper weight with silver bust of Washington in the center, from the Crystal Palace Exhibition, London, 1851.
 Loaned by Bro. Charles E. Meyer.
- 328 Bronze souvenir medal of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, of Virginia.

 Loaned by Miss Grace Bodey.
- 329 Brass Washington medal, with Masonic symbols on the reverse, 1797.

 Loaned by Miss Grace Bodey.
- 330 Collection of twenty-seven gold, silver and copper coins and medals struck in commemoration of Washington, from 1791 to 1861.

Loaned by Bro. Harrie B. Price.

331 Bronze medal of Washington, in commemoration of his relinquishing the Presidency.

Loaned by Bro. Andrew Smith.

332 Decorated French china plate used by Washington when he rented Col. Isaac Frank's house in Germantown. Loaned by Mrs. A. B. Fillebrown.

333 Small gold pin, encircling a very small engraved portrait of Washington made about 1830.

Loaned by Mrs. H. T. Melick.

334 Cedar branch from wreath sent by the Earl of Londesborough and Constitutional Lodge, No. 294 of England, to be placed on Washington's tomb on the hundredth anniversary of his death.

Loaned by Bro. Henry L. Turner.

335 Series of nine letters from John Struthers to Lawrence
Lewis, one of Washington's executors, in reference to the sarcophagus which he presented to the Washington family and in
which the body of Washington now rests, from Feb. 7, 1837,
to Oct. 25, 1838, also the original autograph of the inscription for the sarcophagus.

Loaned by Mr. Joseph Cartledge.

336 Photograph of engraving of Washington, which was published in "Sentimental and Masonic Magazine," Dublin, 1795, Engraver's name is unknown. Rarc.

Loaned by Bro. James M. Lamberton.

337 French china dinner plats, cup and saucer, of the set of chinaware which was presented to Martha Washington by the Officers of the French Navy. In the center is a circle containing a monogram M. W. from which extend refulgent rays. Around the outer edge are fifteen links containing the names of the States, encircled with a snake.

Loaned by R. W. Bro. George W. Kendrick, Jr.

338 Dresden China vase, handsomely decorated, from Mount Vernon. Owned by Washington.

Loaned by R. W. Bro. George W. Kendrick, Jr.

- 339 Chinese medallion china punch bowl, owned by Washington.

 Loaned by R. W. Bro. George W. Kendrick, Jr.
- 340 Gold enameled insignia of the Society of the Cincinnati, given to Col. Henry Shryock by Washington.
- Loaned by Bro. Thomas J. Shryock, M. W. Grand Master of Maryland.
- 341 Cheque on Bank of Alexandria, dated August 26, 1797, signed by Washington.

Loaned by Bro. Henry M. Dechert.

- 342 Lantern used on Washington's Army Wagon at Valley Forge.

 Loaned by Bro. Josiah S. Pearce.
- 343 Antique iron candlestick used by Washington at Valley Forge. Loaned by Bro. Josiah S. Pearce.
- 344 Gold ring containing lock of Washington's hair.

 Loaned by Mrs. D. Davis.
- 345 Brass button worn at second Inauguration of Washington in 1793. In centre "G. W." with "Long live the President" in circle near edge.

 Loaned by Bro. George P. Rupp.
- 346 Silver lamp used by Washington when writing his despatches before the Battle of Trenton.
 Loaned by R. W. Bro. George W. Kendrick, Jr.
 See No. 273.
- 347 Plaque medallion with bust of Washington. Made in commemoration of the Centennial anniversary of Washington's Initiation into Freemasonry in 1852.

 Loaned by Bro. John Cartledge.
- 348 Colored lithograph of Washington acting as W. M. of a Lodge. Loaned by Bro. Leopold A. Raff.
- 349 Collection of 233 gold, silver, bronze, copper and iron medale and coins struck in commemoration of Washington.

 Loaned by United States Mint, Philadelphia.
- 350 Process print of Washington in Masonic dress, from a portrait painted from life by Williams for Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No 22 in 1794. Loaned by Bro. William B. Hanna.

- 351 White silk souvenir apron, with portrait of Washington after Stuart and W. M.'s hat, Circa 1800.
 Loaned by Committee on Library, Grand Lodge of Penna.
- 252 Gold medal with full bust of Washington and legend "George Washington," on reverse "Time increases his fame" surrounded by a wreath.

Loaned by Bro. Edward O'Neill.

353 Small brass medal with full bust of Washington in uniform and legend "Gen. George Washington." on reverse Masonic emblems on an open Bible surmounted with an eye shedding refulgent rays.

Loaned by Bro. Carl A. Sundstrom.

- 354 Fac-simile of manuscript prayer book written by Washington.

 Loaned by Bro. J. Henry Williams.
- 355 Large bronze medal with full bust of Washington, head to right surrounded by "General Washington. Inscribed to his memory by D. Eccleston. Lancaster. MDCCCV."; on reverse a full length figure of an Indian with bow, surrounded by "The land was ours" and "He laid the foundation of American Liberty in the XVIII Century. Innumerable millions yet unborn will venerate the memory of the man who obtained their country's freedom."

Loaned by Bro. Howard S. Campbell.

- 356 Gold breastpin containing a small stipple St. Memin's portrait of Washington.
 - Note.—This has been in the family of the present owner for over ninety years.

 Loaned by Miss M. Millman.
- 357 Oil portrait of Washington, copy of Stuart's "Lansdowne Portrait," very finely executed.

Loaned by Bro. Henry C. Bruner.

- 358 Memorial, containing a summary View of FACTS, with their authorities, in answer to the Observations sent by the English Ministry to the Courts of Europe. Translated from the French. Philadelphia. Printed by James Chattin, 1757.

 Note.—This contains Washington's journal during the French and Indian War, 1754-1755.
 - Loaned by Bro. Samuel W. Pennypacker.
- 359 American selections of Lessons in Reading and Speaking, hy Noah Webster. Third Edition. Philadelphia. Printed and sold by Young and M'Culloch, at the Corner of Second and Christian streets. 1787.

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Note.—This has the rare engraved portrait of Washington after Peale, colored.

For description of this portrait see No. 16.

Loaned by Bro. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

360 Advice to a Son, directing him how to demean himself in the Most Important Passages of Life. Fourth Edition. London. 1716.

Note.—This book was owned by John Custis, Daniel Parke Custis, Martha Washington, George Washington, Lawrence Lewis and H. L. D. Lewis. It has an autograph of John Custis and the following:—"Memorandum. On Wednesday the Twenty seventh of June Seventeen hundred Thirty & Nine at Night between the hours of Eight & Nine, my sister Fanny Parke Custis was by the Reverend Mr. David Motsom Married to Mr. William Winch Shee was given by her Father, and no other Person by but Daniel Parke Custis."

Loaned by Bro. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

361 Alamanc and diary of Washington, dated 1767.

Note.—This volume is filled with autograph remarks and memoranda made by Washington in 1767 and once belonged to the late Judge Bushrod Washington, his nephew and executor.

Loaned by Bro. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

A Sermon preached to Captain Overton's Independent Company of Volunteers, raised in Hanover County, Virginia, August 17, 1755, by Samuel Davies, A. M. Minister of the Gospel there Philadelphia. Printed: London, Reprinted for J. Buckland, 1756.

Note.—This volume has this note on page 12. "As a remarkable Instance of this, I may point out to the Public that heroic Youth Col. Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so singular a Manner for some important Service for his Country." A remarkable prophecy.

Loaned by Bro. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

363 Bound volume of contemporary pamphlets, formerly owned by Washington, with his autograph and bookplate.

Note.—This volume contains the only known copy of "A Frayer, Composed for the Benefit of the Soldiery in the American Army, to assist them in their private Devotions; and recommended to their particular Use, by Abiel Leonard,

A. M. Chaplain to General Putnam's Regiment in soid Army. Cambridge. Printed and sold by S. & E. Hall. 1775." and other pamphlets, some of which are dedicated to and autograph presentation copies to Washington. Several are the earliest published pamphlets in reference to the establishment of the seat of the U. S. Government at Washington and one pamphlet mentions for the first time in print Washington as the "Fother of his Country."

Loaned by Bro. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

364 Der Gantz Neue Verbesserte Nord-Americanische Calender.

Auf das 1779ste Jahr Christi. Lancaster. Gedrucht und zu finden bey Francis Bailey in der Königs strasse.

Note.—This has a wood engraved cover with portrait of Washington with a figure of Fame blowing a trumphet from which issues "Des Landes Vater," the first time this expression "Father of his Country" was printed in German.

Loaned by Bro. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

"The Present State of our Country." A colored engraved caricature of the political situation about 1812 by William Charles, the "American Cruikshank," who lived in Philadelphia. In the upper right hand corner is a portrait of Washington surrounded by clouds with the legend 'I left you with a precious Casket of Choicest Blessings Supported by three Pillars—Desist my sons from pulling at them—Should you remove one you destroy the whole." In the center is a casket with "Peace and Plenty" and Liberty and Independence" supported by three pillars with the names "Federalism," Republicanism" and "Democracy' and two men trying to pull them down etc.

Loaned by Bro. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

366 Brass button worn at second inauguration of Washington in 1793.

Loaned by Bro. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

- 368 Blue china plate made at Trenton for Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, as a souvenir of the Scsqui-centennial anniversary of Washington's Initiation into Freemasonry. The border is an exact reproduction of that used on the china presented to Washington by the French officers who served in the War of the

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Revolution, in the center is a copy of his bookplate surrounded by "Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. A. L. 5752. A. L. 5902. Sesqui-centennial of Washington's Initiation as a Freemason." Loaned by Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

369 Bronze medal with full bust of Washington after Stuart, head to left, surrounded by "Sesqui-centennial of Washington's Initiation as a Freemason." "E. A. Nov. 4, 5752. F. C. Mar. 3, 5753. M. M. Aug. 4, 5753."; on reverse a reproduction of the seal of the Grand Lodge of Penna.

Loaned by Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

370 Sardonyx intaglio bust of Washington of exquisite workmanship, made for John Augustine Washington, who inherited Mount Vernon.

Loand by Hon. Charles F. King.

371 Autograph receipt signed by Washington, dated Mount Vernon, June 17, 1797.

Loaned by Mr. William H. Folwell, Jr.

372 Large mahogany chair, on top of back is a gilded Sun with refulgent rays surmounted with a Liberty Cap on a pole.

Note.—This chair was purchased by the State Assembly in 1735, and was used by the Speakers of the House until 1775; from that period until 1783 by the Presidents of the Continental Congress. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was President when Washington was made Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in 1775; John Randolph was President at the signing of the Declaration of Independence; and Washington was President of the Constitutional Convention when the Constitution was signed in 1787. The chair was taken to Harrisburg about 1800, and was returned, at the close of the Civil War, to Independence Hall by Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, who was then Governor, and since that time it has remained in the Hall.

Loaned by Joint Resolution of Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia.

373 PUBLIC EXPRESSION of GRIEF for the DEATH of GEN ERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON AT DORCHESTER. Bound volume containing "Proceedings of the town of Dorchester relative to 22d. of February, 1800." Eulogy by Oliver Everett, and Oration by Thaddeus Mason Harris.

Loaned by Bro. A. Winthrop Pope.

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- Nos. 374 to 388 are from the Library of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
- 374 Masonic discourse spoken at Greenfield, Mass. before Republican Lodge, Jan. 1, 1800, by E. L. Bascom. Greenfield. 1800.
- 375 Eulogy on the life, character and services of Bro. George Washington by T. Bigelow. Boston. 1800.
- 376 Masonic eulogy on the life of the Illustrious Bro. George
 Washington, pronounced before the brethren of St. John's
 Lodge on the evening of the 4th of Feb. 1800 by George Blake.
 Boston. 1800.
- 377 Same-2d edition. Boston. A. L. 5800.
- 378 Funeral oration on Bro. George Washington, Jan. 1st. 1800 before the French Lodge l'Aménité, by Simon Chaudron, tr. by S. F. Bradford. Philadelphia. 1800.
- 379 Same—Philadelphia 1811.
- 380 Eulogies and orations on the life and death of Gen. George Washington. Boston. 1800.
- 381 Fraternal tribute of respect paid to the Masonic character of Washington in the Union Lodge, Dorchester, Jan. 7, A. L. 5800 by T. M. Harris. Charlestown, 1800.
- 382 Lettres ecrites a la loge l'Amenite, No. 73 a la l'occasion de l'orasion funébre du F.: George Washington. Philadelphia. 1801.
- SS3 Oration commemorative of the virtues and greatness of Gen.
 Washington; pronounced in the German Lutheran Church,
 Philada. on the twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred,
 by S. Magaw. Philada. 1800.
- 384 Same—Republished at the request of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. Newfield. 1800.

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- 585 Eulogy on Gen. George Washington pronounced in the Friendship Lodge, No. 9, in the presence of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. Feb. 22, 1800 by Seth Paine. Charleston. 1800.
- 386 Eulogy on the life of Gen. Washington, delivered at Danville, before Harmony Lodge, 26th day of February, 1800. Peacham. 1800.
- 387 Constitutions of the ancient and honourable fraternity of free and accepted Masons***Worcester. 1792.

Note.—The dedication reads "In Testimony of his exalted merit and of Our inclienable Regard, This work is inscribed and Dedicated To our Illustrious BROTHER George Washington—the friend of Masanry, of his Country, and of Man."

388 New Ahiman Rezon. Containing the laws and constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Virginia***by John K. Read. Richmond. 1791.

Note.—The dedication reads "To George Washington, Esq. I resident of the United States of America. The following work is most respectfully dedicated by his obedient servant the Editor."

389 "Commemoration of Washington" painted on glass in Canton, China, by a Chinese artist in 1824 for J. Hemphill, Esq. of Philadelphia, who was a nephew by marriage of Bro. Stephen Girard.

For full description of the portrait see No. 127, which it is a copy of.

Loaned by Bro. Henry A. Ingram.

390 Certificate of membership of the Society of the Cincinnati issued to Robert Porter, dated Mount Vernon, October 21, 1785, signed by Washington.

Loaned by Bro. Henry M. Dechert.

Flags were loaned by William H. Horstman Company.

Exhibition cases were loaned by Bro. Frederick H. Starling.

LETTERS OF REGRET

Among the letters of regret received were the following:

M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of British Columbia.

Grand Master's Office.

Kaslo, B. C., Octr. 18th, 1902.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, ESQ.,

Grand Master of Masons, Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR & MOST WOR. BRO .-

I am in receipt of your kind invitation to the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of our illustrious Brother Washington's initiation as a Freemason.

It is with the greatest regret that I have to announce to you my inability to be present.

But I extend to you on behalf of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia the cordial wish that the function will be both interesting and successful, and I assure you, although we are citizens of another country, that equally with you we revere the name and memory of the man and brother to whom you do honor.

Faithfully & fraternally yours,

[SEAL]

E. E. CHIPMAN.

Grand Master.

THE RECTORY,

ESQUIMAULT, B. C.,

Oct: 13, 1902.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.

I much regret that I cannot accept your kind invitation to be present with you on Nov: 5th, 1902. However, I can assure you of our cordial good will, & our desire that the proposed function may tend to the glory of Masonry, & the increased good-fellowship of all members of our ancient & honourable Fraternity. We recognize with esteem the distinguished brother whose memory you are about to commemorate, & rejoice that

Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary

one so remarkable for Masonic Virtues should have been a Brother of the Order.

I am, Sir,

Yours very faithfully, C. ENSOR SHARP, D. G. M.

Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Canada.
In the Province of Ontario.

Office of the Grand Master.

LINDSAY, ONT. Oct. 20th, 1902.

British Columbia.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, ESQ.,

R. W. Grand Master of Penna.
Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR & R. W. BRO.

I regret that my official duties will prevent my attendance at the celebration of the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the initiation of Washington into our order. I should have enjoyed meeting so many eminent Masons as will assemble on the occasion and to have listened to the addresses of the many distinguished and eminent members of the Craft who will take part in the ceremonies of the day. Convey my regret to your Grand Lodge and my hope that at some future time I may be privileged to meet them. I remain sincerely and fraternally yours.

JOHN E. HARDING,

Grand Master G. L. C.

Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Canada, In the Province of Ontario.

Office of the Deputy Grand Master.

TORONTO, ONT., 9th October, 1902.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, ESQ.,

R. W. Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR & R. W. BRO.

Please accept my thanks for your kind invitation to be present on the fifth of November, and my regrets at my inability

to be with you on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Initiation of our Illustrious Brother George Washington.

The memory of our departed Brother is revered by us, as it is by those of your Country, and his photograph adorns the walls of my mother Lodge.

It would have given me great pleasure to have been able to accept your kind invitation, but for the fact that I am to visit officially a Lodge in my own jurisdiction on the same night.

With the most fraternal greeting to yourself, and the Brethren of Pennsylvania, I am my dear Sir and R. W. Brother,

Yours courteously & fraternally,

BENJAMIN ALLEN,

Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Canada.

33 Molinda St.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, A. F. & A. M.

Grand Master's Office.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo. October 20th, 1902.

EDGAR A. TENNIS,

Right Worshipful Grand Master F. & A. M. Philadelphia, Penna.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER

Your fraternal invitation to take part in the celebration of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Brother George Washington into our Fraternity has been received by me, and I sincerely regret that other engagements make it impossible for me to accept. I know that you will have a most profitable and enjoyable occasion, and I send you my fraternal greeting and earnest prayer for your personal health and prosperity as well as all the Brethren of the Craft throughout your Grand Jurisdiction; a Jurisdiction that has had some of the noblest and grandest characters of our American history at its head.

You may be interested to know that the Grand old State of

Pennsylvania has furnished three of her sons who have served the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Colorado as Grand Master, myself included. I had the honor to receive the first three degrees in Masonry in Lodge of the Craft No. 433, F. & A. M. at New Castle, Penn'a and am proud to have the personal friendship of Rt. Worshipful Bro. Mathias H. Henderson, P. G. M. of Penn'a and now the oldest living past master of my mother Lodge.

While Pennsylvania is the Keystone State, Colorado is the Capstone; we have the crest of the continent here, and may we always be in the future as in the past with Pennsylvania, strict in preserving the ancient landmarks of the Craft.

Sincerely and Fraternally,

[SEAL]

MARSHALL H. DEAN,

Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, A. F. & A. M.

Grand Secretary's Office.

DENVER, Colo. Oct. 20, 1902.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, Esq.,

Grand Master Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. & A. M.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER:

Your invitation to attend the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the initiation of Brother George Washington duly received, but I regret that it will be impossible for me to attend.

I especially regret my inability to be with you by reason of the fact that I am a Pennsylvanian myself, was the Grand Representative of your Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Colorado as long as you had a Grand Representative, and also because I was one of the original Committee of three in Colorado who inaugurated the Washington Memorial exercises at Mt. Vernon in 1899.

Again expressing my regret at my inability to be with you, and thanking you for your kind invitation, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. TODD. Grand Secretary.

Cabinete del Grand Maestro.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, Oct. 26th, 1902.

Bro. Edgar A. Tennis,

Right Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER:-

I have had the pleasure of receiving the fraternal invitation that you have so kindly sent to me in the name of the R. W. G. L. of Pennsylvania, to attend the Sesqui-Centennial anniversary of the initiation of the Illustrious Brother George Washington, the founder of the noble American nation to which my country is so firmly bound by the strong ties of friendship and gratitude, having a masonic fraternity whose practices we follow as our rule and guide, as we consider it to be the best and most perfect example of the universal fraternity.

I would consider it a great pleasure and a high honor to attend those solemn and imposing masonic ceremonies, but unfortunately I am unable to be present. I beg to request, however, that you will please express to the R. W. G. L. of Pennsylvania my sincere thanks for its kind invitation, and to the Brethren present my fraternal greetings and best wishes for their prosperity.

Very fraternally yours,

J. F. PELLÓN, Grand Master of Cuba.

UPPAT,
BRORA,
SUTHERLAND,
N. B.

Lord Amherst regrets that his engagements make it quite impossible for him to avail himself of the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for Nov. 5th.

Octr. 19th.

[Lord Amherst is the Most Worshipful Pro Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.]

United Grand Lodge of England.

Grand Secretary's Office.

FREEMASON'S HALL.
GREAT QUEEN St., LONDON, W.C.
21st October, 1902.

DEAR SIR & M. W. GRAND MASTER,

I am desired by the Deputy Grand Master The Earl of Warwick, to convey to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania His Lordship's thanks for the kind and fraternal invitation to take part in the celebration of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Bro. George Washington into our Fraternity.

His Lordship regrets that he is precluded by the distance from England from taking part in a celebration with which he most cordially sympathises.

It may interest your Grand Lodge to learn, that within the past few weeks, Lord Warwick presided at an assembly of Freemasons, when his Excellency the American Ambassador formally unveiled a most admirable full length portrait of George Washington in Masonic regalia, painted by Mr. Robert Gordon Hardie of Brattleborough, Vermont, and presented to this Grand Lodge by Bro. Henry S. Wellcome, an American citizen.

The picture now occupies a prominent position in this building, and will always be highly prized as the portrait of a Brother

who possessed to so eminent an extent, those qualities and virtues which as Freemasons we are taught to admire and respect.

I am,

Dear Sir & M. W. Grand Master, Yours faithfully & fraternally,

 \mathbf{T}_0

E. LETCHWORTH,

M. W. Brother

G. S.

EDGAR A. TENNIS,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

"Dunscore,"
Torquay.
Enoland,
15th. Oct. 1902.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, Esq.,

Grand Master of Pennsylvania

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER

I am very much obliged for an official invite to the Celebration of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Brother George Washington; and regret exceedingly my inability to attend, not only because of the great man (who was as good as he was great), to be commemorated as a Freemason, but because for very many years, all that concerns the welfare of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has been very dear to me, as Honorary Life member of the "Franklin" Lodge, No. 134, Philadelphia, and an old student of the Masonic History of the Keystone State.

I have done my best to discover the origin of the *original* "Fredericksburg Lodge" in which George Washington was *Initiated*, *Passed*, and *Raised*, but in common with other investigators have failed to do so. It seems to me likely that the Lodge was first of all started and worked by Brethren, who had come to reside in the neighborhood, from Scotland, and who had seen the "Light" prior to leaving the "Old Country."

It is unfortunate that there is no register in the Books of the Grand Lodge of Scotland of the actual granting of the Warrant, neither is it to be found in the List of Charters in the various

Books of Constitutions published by that Grand Lodge; so that the document apparently bears no official number.

Had it been duly registered, when issued and signed by the regular officials on the 21st July, 1758, the number of the Charter would probably have been 87: thus following soon after "St. Andrew's" Boston and Blandford, Virginia (Nos. 81 & 82) on the List of A.D. 1756 on the roll of the same Body.

The Warrant was regularly granted, however, as the Minutes of the Grand Lodge testify of 14th August, 1758, and moreover the original document is still happily preserved by the Lodge. I hope that it will be lent for exhibition at the Celebration, with the priceless minutes of the great Patriot's reception into our beloved Fraternity.

One hundred and fifty years ago there was not that precise attention to details and regularity that characterize the existing Grand Lodges, and hence it was doubtless deemed quite correct for the brethren to so assemble as they did in Fredericksburg, and make Masons. Besides which their application for a Charter meeting with such a response, proves that the Scottish authorities were satisfied with the status of the Petitioners.

Our duty now is to hold on to the great distinguishing landmarks of the Brotherhood which made the Society so dear to the noble Washington with any and all who do not require their adherents to believe in God and practice the sacred duties of morality.

Believe me,

R. W. Sir and Brother,
Yours Fraternally,

WM. JAMES HUGHAN.

Iowa Masonic Library.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Oct. 16th, 1902.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, Esq.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRO:-

I have to thank you for invitation to attend the forthcoming Sesqui-centennial of the Initiation of George Washington into

the Masonic fraternity to be held in Philadelphia under the auspices of your Grand Lodge. The members of every other jurisdiction can envy Pennsylvania in its initiative thus perpetuating the Masonic memory of one whose virtues will ever stand as an answer to detractors of the order.

I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to be present on that occasion, though nothing would afford me greater pleasure. No one can doubt the success of the gathering and of its influence on Masonry not only in Pennsylvania but all over the country, and you will permit me to hope it may be all that it is desired by those who are working so splendidly for its success. I am

Yours fraternally,

JOS. E. MORCOMBE, Comm. on Correspondence.

Office of Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge of Indian Territory.

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

ATOKA, IND. TER.

Oct. 14-1902.

R. W. EDGAR A. TENNIS,

Gr. Master.

DEAR BROTHER:

It would warm the cockles of the heart of your old Indian Terry Brother if he could accept your kind invitation and be present at the Sesqui Centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Bro. George Washington into our fraternity. But I must stay at home and work.

Really I am so used to hard and constant work, dear Brother,

that I could not live without it.

May God bless you on the glad occasion, I pray.

Sincerely,

J. S. MURROW.

Bro. Sir James Creed Meredith, the Deputy Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland begs to tender to M. ·. W. ·. Bro. Edgar A. Tennis and through him to all the Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, warm thanks for the fraternal invitation which has been extended to him to attend the interesting function to be held on Nov. 5. He greatly regrets that his duties in Ireland will prevent him from attending on the occasion and he begs Bro. Tennis to be the medium of conveying the warmest fraternal greetings of the Grand Lodge of Ireland to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

CLONEWIN,
PEMBROKE RD.
DUBLIN.

Octr. 27, 1902.

Grand Lodge of Instruction.

Freemasons' Hall,
Dublin.

To the Right Worshipful Grand

Master of Masons, Pennsylvania.

R. . W. . AND DEAR BRO. .

The invitation to attend at the celebration of our illustrious Brother George Washington's admission to Freemasonry is a source of much pride and gratification to me, though the feeling is alloyed with deep regret at my inability to avail myself of the honour.

The close relations between our respective Grand Lodges are evidenced by our striking conformity in Work, and our uncompromising adherence to Ancient Forms. Nor is this relationship of recent date. We cannot forget that Springett Penn, the favorite grandson of the great Wm. Penn, was one of the most prominent Freemasons in Ireland in 1726, and we would fain think the fact was not without bearing on the early Freemasonry of Pennsylvania. No Grand Lodge beyond the sea is more frequently mentioned, or more fraternally greeted in our G. L. Minutes than the Grd. Lodge of Pennsylvania during the closing

decades of the eighteenth century, winding up in 1800 with Resolutions of sympathy at the removal by death of the great and good man in whose initiation we all take pride. In our Ahiman Rezon of 1804, the list of Lodges of Pennsylvania follows the list of our own Lodges. And so down the stream of time, the ebbless flow of Freemasonry has ever served as a widening channel of good-will between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Again thanking you and the Grand Lodge over which you so worthily preside,

Believe me your faithful Brother,

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY.

20th Oct., 1902.

Extracts from Minutes of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 1800.

Midsummer Communication, 5th. June, 1800.

R. W. John Boardman, G. T., in the chair, attended by W. Bros. Fawcett and Handcock [as G. Wardens].

"Letter from G. L. of Pennsylvania, relating their conduct [proceedings] on account of the death of General George Washington the late G. M.

Order'd,

That a committee be appointed to draw up an address of thanks to the said G. L. for their polite and friendly communication; and, also, of condolence on the melancholy event."

"(Committee appointed, R. W. the Grand Treasurer; W. Bro. A. Seton; W. Bro Galbraith.)"

Aug. 7, 1800.

R. W. Alex. Jaffray, D. G. M. in the chair.

"Letter to G. L. of Pennsylvania in answer to theirs (5th. June) relative to their conduct on the death of their late Brother

and worthy G. M. Bro. Geo. Washington, which was unanimously approved of:

Order'd

That the same, together with the address of their G. M. on the melancholy event be recorded in this transaction Book."

[Note.—The address of Brother Jonathan Bayard Smith, Right Worshipful Grand Master and the letter from the Grand Lodge of Ireland will be found at pages 379 and 437 of the first volume of the Reprint of the Minutes of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.]

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Oct. 9, 1902.

M. W. EDGAR A. TENNIS,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

M. W. SIR & BRO-

The courteous invitation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to attend a sesqui-centennial celebration of the initiation of W. Bro. Geo. Washington is received. It is with a great deal of regret I find myself compelled to announce my inability to accept it.

There are many reasons for believing that the occasion is one that would give me much pleasure to share, for I can add a number in addition to those that will naturally inhere in it. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is to a large extent the mother of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, & of its old Grand Chapter. Four of the five Lodges that organized the Grand Lodge of Louisiana held warrants at the time from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The two chapters that organized the Grand Chapter both held warrants from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as attached to two of the aforesaid Lodges. Much of the sturdy spirit of State independence in Masonic government that for forty years characterized Capitular Masonry in Louisiana was no doubt due to the principles and instruction of the parent Grand Lodge.

But personally also I should take great interest in attending

this, or any, convocation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, for in your Industry Lodge, No. 131 I received my first instruction in Symbolic Masonry, and I retain, and ever shall retain, a deep reveration for my own mother lodge and the Grand Lodge under which it held and continues to hold.

Again expressing my great regret at my inability to accept your polite invitation, I remain,

Very Sincerely & Fraternally yours, HERMAN C. DUNCAN,

Grand Chaplain & Chair. of Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of La.

Grand Lodge of Mississippi, F.: & A.: M.:

Office of Grand Secretary.

Vicksburg, October 28 /2/

EDGAR A. TENNIS, Esq.,

Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia.

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER:

I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to attend the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Washington and to most heartily thank you for the same. I assure you that nothing but distance prevents my acceptance of your politeness. It is only right and proper that the noblest and grandest Institution existing in our beloved country should celebrate with fitting ceremonies the entrance into it of the noblest and grandest character which has appeared in all history.

I have the honor to be, Most Worshipful Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant and Brother,

FREDERICK SPEED,

Grand Secretary.

EL Paso, Texas, Oct. 24th, 1902.

Bro. Edgar A. Tennis,
Grand Master of Masons,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Worshipful sir:-

Absence from home has prevented an earlier acknowledgement of your kind invitation to be present at the Sesqui-centennial Aniversary of Washington's Initiation as a Freemason.

I appreciate the compliment very much and I regret that I cannot make a contemplated trip to the East, until after this interesting occasion has passed.

I am glad that the event will be celebrated by so conservative and dignified a jurisdiction as Pennsylvania, which knows how to do things as things should be done.

I shall look forward with much interest to the account of the proceedings.

Thanking you on behalf of the brethren of New Mexico, to whom I consider the compliment conveyed was intended, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
Chairman Comm. on Foreign Corr. [N. M.]
W. H. SEAMON.

THE MASONIC HALL, 283 CASTLEREAGH STREET, SYDNEY, 13 Dec'r, 1902.

DEAR SIR & RT. WOR. BRO:

I am in receipt of your invitation to take part in the celebration of the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the initiation of Bro. George Washington into our Fraternity.

Since the vast distance which separates our respective countries enabled me to receive your most welcome invitation only at the approximate time at which the ceremonial was being conducted, I was necessarily absent.

But the spirit which prompted you to invite me to attend has been profoundly appreciated by me, and I take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging your courtesy and of assuring

you of my heartiest fraternal wishes for the success of the function so happily devised in memory of the Masonic birth of a man to whom the world owes so much in the sacred cause of human freedom.

Just as "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell" so it has had reason to rejoice that Bro. George Washington was born to woman.

But while freedom is a holy heritage to us of these latter days, too frequently, also, has license unbridled been permitted to supervene; and in Masonic matters have often appeared radical innovations which, unchecked, would have completely transformed, and disastrously, the whole body of Masonry. It has therefore befittingly fallen to the lot of the grand and conservative membership of the Pennsylvanian brethren to worthily celebrate such an occurrence as that to which your invitation relates.

I extend to you my warmest sentiments of fraternal esteem, & would express the sincere hope that your celebration will be crowned with every success.

Believe me to remain.

Dear Sir & Rt. Wor. Brother, Yours faithfully and fraternally, JOHN B. TRIVETT, Past. Dep. Grand Master, New South Wales [and Chairman, Com. on Foreign Correspondence].

Bro. Edgar A. Tennis. Rt. Wor. Grand Master of Pennsylvania.

PALMYRA, N. Y., October 8, 1902.

R; W; EDGAR A. TENNIS,

Grand Master of Masons in the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR BROTHER.

The invitation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania through you to be present and take part in its coming celebration of

the initiation of Brother George Washington into our fraternity upon November 5th, next, is received, and I hasten to assure you of my very sincere appreciation of the honor such an invitation confers.

I sincerely regret that engagements already made, and which it is impossible for me to postpone, render it impossible for me to be with you.

Such celebrations must necessarily tend, not only to further and cement the interest of the Brethren in the Craft, but to teach to men the lesson of patriotism, and in doing this, one of the most valuable duties of Free Masonry toward mankind is fostered and increased in efficiency.

Congratulating you and the Grand Jurisdiction of which you are the honored head, and again thanking you, I am,

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

S. N. SAWYER.

[R. W. Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New York.]

46 West 22d St., New York, Oct. 27th, 1902.

To

EDGAR A. TENNIS, Esq., Grand Master, Phil'a.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER

I regret I am not able to accept your kind and fraternal invitation to be present at the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of Washington's initiation into the Masonic Fraternity, to be held at Phil'a. on the 5th of November, prox.

In doing honor to George Washington the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania does honor to itself.

Washington is the great man of all time.

His august name and character stand framed against the background of a mighty Republic whose marvelous prosperity and power is the wonder of the Nations, illustrating on the grandest scale the world has ever seen man's capacity for selfgovernment.

Wishing your anniversary celebration every success and with kind regards personally,

I am truly and fraternally yours,

CHARLES L. LAMBERTON.

Grand Lodge of North Dakota, A. F. & A. M.

GRAFTON, N. DAK. Oct. 24, 1902.

Mr. Edgar A. Tennis, M. W. Grand Master, Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR & BRO: I am in receipt of the cordial and courteous invitation of the Grand Lodge of your State sent through you. The Grand Lodge of North Dakota through me extends its fraternal greetings and regrets that its Grand Master will be unable to accept your generous hospitality on the occasion of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of Initiation of Bro. Geo. Washington; however the thanks of the Grand Lodge are hereby extended for the courtesy and personally I trust that the fraternal goodwill which has always existed between our Grand Bodies may long continue. The occasion is one which I should very much desire to participate in and were it just a little later, distance would not prevent me from being in attendance on this very auspicious occasion.

With best wishes for a happy reunion and many thanks for your thoughtful courtesy,

I am, Sir,

Fraternally and Courteously Yours,

SEAL]

WALTER L. STOCKWELL, Grand Master,

N. D.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER.

I wish to thank you very much for your kind invitation to be present at the Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Bro. George Washington into Freemasonry.

I have delayed my reply in the hope that I might be able to attend but I now find I shall be unable to do so.

Kindly allow me to offer my humble tribute of respect and esteem for the man whose memory you meet to honor.

"First in Peace, first in War, and first in the hearts of his Country"

Yours fraternally,

LUTHER B. ARCHEBALD,
Grand Master, A. F. & A. M.
Nova Scotia.

EDGAR A. TENNIS,

M. W. Grand Master, Pennsylvania.

Office of Grand Secretary, F. A. M. of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 4, 1902.

J. M. LAMBERTON, Esq., Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR & BROTHER:-

At the last moment, and very much to my regret, I find that I shall be unable to be present at your celebration to-morrow. I had been looking forward with pleasant anticipations towards being with you, meeting the distinguished brethren who will honor the occasion with their presence and showing respect to the Venerable Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

This will probably not be received until after the exercises are over or I should express the desire that you present my greetings to the distinguished assemblage present and particularly to your own Grand Lodge Officers, with the most earnest wish for the prosperity of the Craft wherever located.

I return the tickets herein in order that they may be properly accounted for.

Yours fraternally,

J. H. Bromwell, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Oregon.

BAKER CITY, OREGON, Oct. 25th, 1902.

Hon. Edgar A. Tennis, R. W. Grand Master of Masons, Philadelphia, Penn.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER:—Your kind invitation to attend the Sesqui-centennial celebration of the initiation of our Illustrious Brother George Washington into our Fraternity has just reached me owing to an extended absence in visitations to Lodges of our Grand Jurisdiction. I regret my inability for the reason given to have made you an earlier response and I also regret that I fear that it will be impossible to attend this celebration of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of the Father of our country into the mysteries of our institution not because it conferred upon our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity any honor but because it serves to remind us of the sterling qualities of that great character and is to us such strong evidence of their existence in him and the more strong impresses upon us the importance of giving heed to those things taught to us but because we by reason of this step taken by him not only can reverence him as the father of our great country but love respect and esteem him as a true man and brother. I will be in Washington City about Nov. 1st, but fear that I can not remain for your celebration but if possible will do so.

Most fraternally yours,

W. F. BUTCHER, Grand Master.

CORNWALL COTTAGE, IBERVILLE, QUE., October 13th, 1902.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, Esq.,

Right Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR & BROTHER

Some days since I received your fraternal Invitation to be with you on the occasion of the Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Brother George Washington into the Brotherhood of Freemasonry, and have delayed answering until this moment, in the hope of seeing my way clear to accept, but I very much regret to state that I find it will be impossible.

It would have given me great pleasure to join your Grand Lodge and invited guests in doing honour to the memory of so great & good a Man and Brother, who was, I have no doubt, greatly aided in his noble career, by the invaluable lessons he received in our beloved order.

With very best wishes for a successful and enjoyable gathering,

I am Fraternally Yours,

JOHN B. TRESIDDER, Deputy Grand Master of Quebec.

Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, A. F. & A. M.

Office of the Grand Master of Masons.

Freemasons Hall,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 20, 1902.

MR. EDGAR A. TENNIS,

R.:. W.:. Grand Master of Masons, Pennsylvania.

R. · . W. · . SIR AND BROTHER:

Your kind invitation was duly received, to attend the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Brother George Washington into Freemasonry, to be held by the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

I have delayed my answer until the last moment, trusting that I might be able to arrange to attend; but I feel obliged, much to my regret, to forego the pleasure, owing to business requirements.

It is a very happy idea of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to celebrate the occasion. Brother George Washington was a man of sterling qualities and exemplary virtues, and was worthy of all the honors that were bestowed upon him in life, and of all kind expressions which generations can ascribe to his memory.

Rhode Island Masons revere the memory of Washington. It might be interesting in this connection to recall the Address of King David's Lodge of Newport, presented to Washington when he visited Newport on August 17, 1790, and Washington's reply to the same, both of which are to be found in the Centennial History of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, and a copy of which I enclose herewith.

The events and customs of past generations have a great charm for us. It is not strange that we like to study them, for we are made more noble and generous-minded by the records of notable men and times. I take pleasure in sending through you to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania the most cordial greetings and the heartiest best wishes of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Rhode Island on this happy celebration.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT,
Grand Master.

Address.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17, 1790.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States of America.

We, the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of King David's Lodge in Newport, Rhode Island, joyfully embrace this opportunity to greet you as a Brother and to hail you welcome to Rhode Island.

We exult in the thought that as Masonry has always been

patronized by the wise, the good, and the great, so hath it stood and ever will stand as its fixtures and on the immutable pillars of Faith, Hope and Charity.

With unspeakable pleasure we gratulate you as filling the Presidential chair with the applause of a numerous and enlightened people, whilst at the same time we felicitate ourselves the honor done the Brotherhood by your many exemplary virtues and emanations of goodness proceeding from the heart worthy of possessing the Ancient mysteries of our Craft, being persuaded that the wisdom and grace with which Heaven has endowed you will ever square all your thoughts, words and actions, by the eternal laws of honor, equity and truth, as to promote the advancement of all good works, your happiness and that of all mankind.

Permit us then Illustrious Brother cordially to salute you with three times three and to add our fervent supplications that the Sovereign Architect of the Universe may aways encompass you with his holy protection.

Moses Seixas, Henry Sherburne, Committee.

By Order,

WM. LITTLEFIELD, Sect'y.

President Washington's Reply.

To the Master, Wardens and Brethren of King David's Lodge in Newport, R. I.

Gentlemen: I received the welcome which you gave me to Rhode Island with pleasure, and I acknowledge my obligations for the flattering expressions of regard contained in your address with grateful sincerity, being persuaded that a just application of the principles on which the Masonic Fraternity is founded must be promotive of private virtue and public prosperity. I shall always be happy to advance the interest of the Society and to be considered by them as a deserving Brother.

My best wishes, Gentlemen, are offered for your individual happiness.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, October 17, 1902.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND SIR AND BROTHER.

I regret that my Parliamentary and other engagements in this Country make it absolutely impossible for me to have the honour and the pleasure of availing myself of the fraternal invitation, which you have been so good as to convey to me, from the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction Thereunto Belonging, to take part in its celebration of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Brother George Washington into our Fraternity, on Wednesday, the 5th of November.

I beg leave to take this opportunity to convey to you, Most Worshipful Grand Sir, and to the Grand Lodge, over which you preside, the most cordial fraternal greetings of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Believe me to be, with heartiest good wishes,

Yours very faithfully and fraternally,

JAMES HOZIER,

Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

The Most Worshipful

Brother Edgar A. Tennis, Grand Master of Pennsylvania—

&c., &c., &c.

Government House, Adelaide, 12th November, 1902.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. GRAND MASTER,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your Grand Lodge's fraternal invitation to attend the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the initiation of our illustrious Brother George Washington into the Masonic fraternity.

If it had been possible for me to attend these Celebrations, I would gladly have accepted the invitation with which your

Grand Lodge have honoured me, but I only received it on Monday last.

The name of George Washington is as much reverenced in Australia as it is in America, and Australian Masons are equally proud with their American brethren that he belonged to our fraternity.

I shall be glad to receive a report of the proceedings. Believe me,

M. W. Grand Master,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

S. J. WAY.

[Most Worshipful Grand Master of South Australia.]

The M. W. The Grand Master (EDGAR TENNIS, Esq.) of Pennsylvania,

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, October 23, 1902.

MR. EDGAR A. TENNIS,

Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. & A. M. Philadelphia, Pa.

R. W. SIR AND BRO:-

I am in receipt of your very kind invitation to attend the sesqui-centennial Anniversary of Brother George Washington's initiation as a Free Mason, and I regret very much to inform you that it will be impossible to avail myself thereof.

On behalf of the Grand Lodge of Utah I extend to you, and through you to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, a fraternal greeting.

Thanking you for past favors, and with expressions of high esteem, I am,

Faithfully and Cordially,

WM. J. LYNCH, Grand Master.

Grand Secretary's Office, Freemasons' Hall, 25 Collins Street, Melbourne, 11, 11, 1902.

Brother EDGAR A. TENNIS,

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR & M. W. BROTHER,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the kind invitation to celebration of the "Sesqui-centennial Anniversary" of the Initiation of Bro. George Washington.

We, although at a distance from you, join our fraternal hands, in a Brotherhood sacred to every true Mason and rejoice with you in the celebration of an incident in the life of a true and noble man.

With fraternal greetings,

Yours truly & fraternally,

JOHN BRAIM, G. Sec'ty.
[United Grand Lodge of Victoria (Australia).]

Grand Lodge of Virginia, A. F. & A. M.

Grand Secretary's Office, Masonic Temple, Richmond, Va., October 17th, 1902.

BROTHER EDGAR A. TENNIS,

Rt. Wor. Grand Master of Masons, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

RT. WOR. BROTHER:-

The very courteous and fraternal invitation of the Rt. Wor. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, communicated through you to me, to participate in "its celebration of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Brother George Washington into our Fraternity," has been received, for which you will accept my cordial thanks.

It would afford me the greatest pleasure to meet my brethren on that occasion and to unite with them in attesting our venera-

tion for the exalted character of the great American whose connection with our ancient Fraternity you propose to honour; but I regret that exacting official duties incident to the approaching session of the Grand Lodge of Virginia render it impossible for me to accept your invitation.

Every Virginia Mason should feel a laudable pride in the fact that Washington was made a Mason in Fredericksburg Lodge, which participated in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and that he was Master of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, which now bears his honoured name.

Feeling assured that the celebration will in every respect be worthy of the illustrious man whose Masonic career and civic virtues you propose to commemorate, I have the honour to be,

Truly and fraternally yours,

GEO. W. CARRINGTON,
Grand Secretary.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., October 28th, 1902.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, Esq.,

Most Worshipful Grand Master
of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge
of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons
of Pennsylvania.

M. W. SIR & DEAR BROTHER:-

Your fraternal and courteous invitation to be present and participate with you in your celebration of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of

Brother George Washington

into our Fraternity, to be held in the City of Philadelphia on November 5th, A.D. 1902, has been duly received.

Whilst from my advanced age and physical infirmities I shall be unable to be with you in person, yet in heart and spirit I will be in your midst and rejoice in the honor bestowed upon the memory of our Illustrious Brother, whose virtues and patriotism are so deeply enshrined in the hearts of the people of this great Nation. Personally I deeply appreciate your

kindly remembrance of old Alex'a. Washington Lodge, No. 22, of which I have been a member for nearly half a century.

Our dear old Mother, the Grand Lodge of Pa., granted our first Charter in 1783, and we shall ever cherish her memory.

Very truly & fraternally yours,

WM. H. LAMBERT, P. G. M. of Va.

Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Washington.

Office of the Grand Master.

SEATTLE, WASH., Oct. 15, 1902.

HON. EDGAR A. TENNIS,

Grand Master of Pennsylvania, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR:

I gratefully acknowledge receipt of your invitation to take part in the celebration in Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, by your Grand Lodge, on Wednesday, November 5, 1902, of the Sesqui-Centennial anniversary of the initiation of Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON into our Fraternity.

Nothing could well be more agreeable to me than to be in attendance upon that highly interesting occasion. As an old-time Pennsylvanian, I should expect to meet many friends, from Erie to Philadelphia, of my boyhood days; I should expect to meet my wife, now sojourning in your City, her old home; and I should expect to hear from gifted lips strong and stirring tributes to the great name of GEORGE WASHINGTON and to the great idea underlying FREEMASONRY. My Court engagements will deprive me of all this pleasure; and I must content myself with an assurance to you of the poignant grief which this deprivation entails.

The celebration is worthy of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which in his lifetime was foremost in rendering honor to General Washington. No other name in Cis-Atlantic Free-

masonry has taken so deep a hold on the imaginations, minds and hearts of American Brethren as the name of Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON. We do not forget or ignore the other great spirits of the Revolution who were Freemasons: Benjamin Franklin, Master of the first warranted Lodge in Pennsylvania, the Provincial Grand Master of that province; Peyton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress, and last Provincial Grand Master of Virginia; Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia, and Grand Master of Masons in that Commonwealth; Gen. David Wooster, an officer of the Revolution, and Master of the first Lodge in Connecticut; Pierpont Edwards, first Grand Master of Connecticut; Jabez Bowen, Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, and Grand Master of that State; Colonel William Barton, the Rhode Island Mason who captured the British General, Prescott: Gen. John Sullivan, first Grand Master of New Hampshire; Gen. James Jackson, Governor and Grand Master of Georgia: William Richardson Davie, Governor and Grand Master of North Carolina: Richard Caswell, also Governor and Grand Master of North Carolina; Gen. Mordecai Gist, Grand Master of South Carolina; Doctor James Milnor, Grand Master of Pennsylvania; Doctor Samuel Seabury, the first Episcopal Bishop in America; Gen. Rufus Putnam, the first Grand Master of Ohio; Gen. Joseph Warren, Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge; Aaron Ogden, Governor of New Jersey; Daniel Coxe of New Jersey, the first Provincial Grand Master in America, and who proposed in 1741 an alliance of the colonies for mutual protection and defence; and Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York, and Grand Master of that State. We hold all these in loving remembrance; but as in their time the popular sentiment hailed Bro. Washington as the hero of Masonry, so it has been from that day to this: he is facile princeps.

Upon the severance of Masonic connection between Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America after the Revolution, followed by an independent American polity, there was in the ranks of the Brotherhood a spontaneous desire for the organization of a General Grand Lodge with George

Washington at its head; and it is one of the interesting curiosities of the time, that Freemasons throughout the country actually believed that he was General Grand Master. They assumed that what should be, really was.

The career of George Washington as the arch-rebel of his day would be wholly inexplicable but for his early connection with Freemasonry. The Fraternity was introduced into America about the time of his birth. He joined it before he was 21 and while his mind was yet plastic. The tenor of its teachingsnot so colorless as now-was in sharp conflict with the basic idea of the Loyalism which was to him a family inheritance. His financial interests as a wealthy planter and large exporter were in unison with the traditional Toryism of his family and with the maintenance of fealty to the British Crown. He must have found it increasingly difficult to reconcile these personal interests and hereditary inclinations with the principles of LIBERTY, EQUALITY and FRATERNITY, which formed the triune watchword of the secret Brotherhood. The events of the time forced upon him a choice between these antagonistic forces and tendencies. England's claim of the right to levy unlimited taxation upon the Colonies was combatted in the Virginia House of Burgesses, of which Washington was a member, with tremendous and overwhelming eloquence by Patrick Henry. That tongue of fire warmed into surging life in Washington's bosom the great doctrines of Freemasonry to which he had listened for over 20 years. The die was cast: George Washington ceased to be a provincial Loyalist and became an American Rebel. From that moment his history belongs to the world. He grew gray and almost blind in the service of his country.

In prehistoric times so noble and spotless a hero and patriot would have been deified, and would forever live in the religion and hearts of the people as one of the divine rulers of the earth. To us he is the grandest character ever produced on the western shore of the Atlantic. His fame will not be dimmed by the flight of the centuries.

"Whatever record leap to light, He never shall be shamed."

From the "Pennsylvania of the Pacific," the apt characterization of the young State which has been named for our hero, I send you the hearty greetings of the Grand Lodge of Washington!

Fraternally yours,

JOHN ARTHUR, Grand Master.

"West Australian" Office, Perth, November 18th, 1902.

DEAR SIR & BROTHER.

I have to gratefully acknowledge your kind invitation to be present at the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the initiation of Bro George Washington. Had it been at all possible, I should have done myself the high honor of being present on so memorable an occasion. Your invitation in my case reached me too late even to allow me to let you know I could not be present; but in any event it would have been impossible for me to have got away.

I earnestly trust the ceremony proved a success proportionate to the importance and interest of the occasion.

Will you allow me to convey to yourself M. R. W. Sir, my own hearty fraternal greetings on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

> I have the honor to be, Yours fraternally,

> > J. W. HACKETT, G. M. W. A. C.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, Esq., Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

LODGES WHICH HELD CELEBRA-TIONS

In accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Lodge, the following Lodges celebrated the Sesquicentennial Anniversary, the number of Brethren participating being given where it was reported:

DISTRICT No. 1.

Lodge No. 43, Lancaster; Lamberton, No. 476, Lancaster; } 400. Columbia, No. 286, Columbia; 60. Christiana, No. 417, Christiana; 121.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Perseverance, No. 21, Harrisburg; 275. Lodge No. 22, Sunbury; 65. Shamokin, No. 255, Shamokin; 99. Robert Burns, No. 464, Harrisburg; 150. Ashlar, No. 570, Wiconisco; 111.

DISTRICT No. 3.

Cumberland Star, No. 197, Carlisle; St. John's, No. 260, Carlisle; Eureka, 302, Mechanicsburg; Cumberland Valley, 315, Shippensburg; Big Spring, No. 361, Newville; Monongahela Valley, No. 461, Coal Centre;

DISTRICT No. 4.

York, No. 266, York; 174.
Patmos, 348, Hanover;
Hebron, No. 465, New Oxford;
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DISTRICT No. 5.

Williamson, No. 309, Downingtown; 100. Skerrett, No. 343, Cochranville; 150.

DISTRICT No. 6.

Charity, No. 190, Norristown; 100. Fritz, No. 420, Conshohocken; 100. Shiloh, No. 558, Lansdale; 150. Cassia, No. 273, Ardmore.

DISTRICT No. 7.

Lodge No. 62, Reading;
Mount Lebanon, No. 226, Lebanon;
Chandler, No. 227, Reading;
Williamson, No. 307, Womelsdorf;
Teutonia, No. 367, Reading;
Huguenot, No. 377, Kutztown;
St. John's, No. 435, Reading;
Union, No. 479, Birdsboro';
Reading, No. 549, Reading;
Vaux, No. 406, Hamburg; 80.

300.

DISTRICT No. 8.

Fort Washington, No. 308, Fort Washington; 60. Newtown, No. 427, Newtown; 55. Quakertown, No. 512, Quakertown; MacCalla, No. 596, Sellersville; } 90.

DISTRICT No. 9.

Bethlehem, No. 283, Bethlehem; 98. Barger, No. 325, Stroudsburg; 69. Monoquesy, No. 413, Bath; 38. Hellertown, No. 563, Hellertown; 42.

DISTRICT No. 10.

Carbon, No. 242, Mauch Chunk; 57.
Hazel, No. 327, Hazelton;
Laurel, No. 467, White Haven;
Arbutus, No. 611, Freeland;
Lehighton, No. 621, Lehighton; 33.

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Lodges which held Celebrations

Porter, No. 284, Catasaqua; Lehigh, No. 326, Trexlertown; Barger, No. 333, Allentown; Slatington, No. 440, Slatington; Saucon, No. 469, Coopersburg; Greenleaf, No. 561, Allentown;

DISTRICT No. 11.

Pulaski, No. 216, Pottsville;
Schuylkill, No. 138, Orwigsburg;
Minersville, No. 222, Minersville;
Page, No. 270, Schuylkill Haven;
Pine Grove, No. 409, Pine Grove;
Cressona, No. 426, Cressona;
Tamaqua, No. 238, Tamaqua; 54.
Anthracite, No. 285, St. Clair; 50.
Mahanoy City, No. 357, Mahanoy City;
Shenandoah, No. 511, Shenandoah;

DISTRICT No. 12.

Lodge No. 61, Wilkes-Barre; 178.
St. John's, No. 233, Pittston;
Valley, No. 499, Pittston;
Sylvania, No. 354, Shickshinny; 46.
Landmark, No. 442, Wilkes-Barre; 260.
Wyoming, No. 468, Wyoming; 21.
Nanticoke, No. 541, Nanticoke; 53.
See Districts Nos. 10 and 35.

DISTRICT No. 13.

Carbondale, No. 249, Carbondale; Aurora, No. 523, Jermyn; Moscow, No. 504, Moscow; 30. Hiram, No. 261; Union, No. 291; Peter Williamson, No. 323; Hyde Park, No. 339; Schiller, No. 345; and Green Ridge, No. 597, Scranton;

Hawley, No. 305, Hawley; Honesdale, No. 218, Honesdale; Salem, No. 330, Hamlinton; Milford, No. 344, Milford;

DISTRICT No. 15.

Forest City, No. 439, Forest City;
Mount Hermon, No. 472, Union Dale;

See District No. 16.

DISTRICT No. 16.

Temple, No. 248, Tunkhannock; \ Nicholson, No. 438, Nicholson; \}

Waymart, No. 542, Waymart;

DISTRICT No. 17.

Friendship, No. 247, Mansfield; 50. Ossea, No. 317, Wellesboro'; 150.

DISTRICT No. 18.

Charity, No. 144, Lewisburg;
Mifflinburg, No. 370, Mifflinburg;
Watsontown, No. 401, Watsontown;
Milton, No. 256, Milton (of District No. 35);

DISTRICT No. 19.

Union, No. 324, Mifflintown;
Lewistown, No. 203, Lewistown;
Adams, No. 319, New Bloomfield;
Lamberton, No. 371, Thompsontown;
McVeytown, No. 376, McVeytown;
Newport, No. 381, Newport;
Perry, No. 458, Marysville;

DISTRICT No. 20.

Mountain, No. 281; Logan, No. 490; Hiram, No. 616, Altoona; Tyrone, No. 494, Tyrone; 82.

Lodges which held Celebrations

DISTRICT No. 21.

Bellefonte, No. 268, Bellefonte; } 50. Old Fort, No. 537, Centre Hill; } 50. Clearfield, No. 314, Clearfield; 85. Moshannon, No. 391, Philipsburg; } 0sceola, No. 515, Osceola Mills; } 140. John W. Jenks, No. 534, Punxsutawney; 35. Coalport, No. 574, Coalport; 40.

DISTRICT No. 22.

Union, No. 334, Bradford; 200. Eulalia, No. 342, Coudersport; 150. Eldred, No. 560, Eldred; 50. Galeton, No. 602, Galeton; 50.

DISTRICT No. 23.

Petrolia, No. 363, Oil City;
Allegheny Valley, No. 352, Emlenton (of District No. 27);
DISTRICT No. 24.

Waterford, No. 425; Waterford; Wattsburg, No. 533, Wattsburg; Eureka, No. 366, Union City; Oasis, No. 416, Edinboro';

DISTRICT No. 25.

Oil Creek, No. 303, Titusville; Shepherd, No. 463, Titusville; Spartan, No. 372, Spartansburg; 50. Crawford, No. 234, Meadville; Lodge No. 408, Meadville; Covenant, No. 473, Cambridge Springs; Western Crawford, No. 258, Conneautville;

DISTRICT No. 27.

Kittanning, No. 244, Kittanning; 125. Clarion, No. 277, Clarion; 50. Canby, No. 520, St. Petersburg; 25. Parker City, No. 521, Parker City; 30. John M. Read, No. 536, Reynoldsville; 40.

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Edenburg, No. 550, Edenburg: 40.
Leechburg, No. 577, Leechburg;
Williamson, No. 431, Saltsburg (of District No. 39);
Apollo, No. 437, Apollo (of District No. 39);
Kiskiminetas, No. 617, Vandergrift (of District No.
     39);
See Districts Nos. 23 and 32.
                 DISTRICTS Nos. 28 AND 32.
    District No. 28.
Lodge No. 45;
St. John's, No. 219;
Franklin, No. 221;
Solomon's, No. 231;
Washington, No. 253;
Monongahela, No. 269;
Milnor, No. 287;
Hailman, No. 321;
McCandless, No. 390;
Pittsburgh, No. 484;
Dallas, No. 508;
Germania, No. 509;
Guyasuta, No. 513;
Oakland, No. 535;
                                          1760.
Duquesne, No. 546; and
Crescent, No. 576, Pittsburgh;
Centennial, No. 544, Carnegie;
   District No. 32.
Allegheny, No. 223;
Jefferson, No. 288;
McKinley, No. 318;
Davage, No. 374;
Stuckrath, No. 430; and
Ionic, No. 525, Allegheny;
Zeredatha, No. 448, Sharpsburg;
Bellevue, No. 530, Bellevue;
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Corinthian, No. 573, Millvale Borough;

Lodges which held Celebrations

DISTRICT No. 29.

Charleroi, No. 615, Charleroi;
Chandler, No. 237, Beallsville;
Henry M. Phillips, No. 337, Monongahela City;
Monongahela Valley, No. 461, Coal Centre;
Gummert, No. 252, Fayette City (of District No. 31);
Washington, No. 164, Washington;
Sunset, No. 623, Washington;
Waynesburg, No. 153, Waynesburg;
Chartiers, No. 297, Cannonsburg;
Claysville, No. 447, Claysville;
Richard Vaux, No. 454, Burgettstown;
Garfield, No. 604, McDonald;

DISTRICT No. 30.

Loyalhanna, No. 275, Latrobe; 76. Marion, No. 562, Scottdale; 80.

DISTRICT No. 31.

Fayette, No. 228, Uniontown, and others; 300. See District No. 29.

DISTRICT No. 32.

See District No. 28.
Pollock, No. 502, Tarentum;
Armstrong, No. 239, Freeport (of District No. 27); } 160.

DISTRICT No. 33.

La Fayette, No. 199, Lock Haven; 104. Renovo, No. 495, Renovo; 59. Kane, No. 566, Kane; Wilcox, No. 571, Wilcox;

DISTRICT No. 34.

Mount Moriah, No. 300, Huntingdon; 81. Everett, No. 524, Everett; 70.

DISTRICT No. 35.

Danville, No. 224, Danville; } 128.

Mahoning, No. 516, Danville; } 128.

Washington, No. 265, Bloomsburg;
Catawissa, No. 349, Catawissa;
Oriental, No. 460, Orangeville;
Knapp, No. 462, Berwick (of District No. 12);
Middleburg, No. 619, Middleburg; 34.

See District No. 18.

DISTRICT No. 36.

Chester, No. 236, Chester; 155. George W. Bartram, No. 298, Media; 125. Lucius H. Scott, No. 352, Chester; 129. Oxford, No. 353, Oxford; 60. Kennett, No. 475, Kennett Square; 120. Concord, No. 625, Concordville; 50.

DISTRICT No. 37.

Rochester, No. 229, Rochester;
Union, No. 259, New Brighton;
Meridian, No. 411, Darlington;
Harmony, No. 429, Zelienople;
St. James, No. 457, Beaver;
Beaver Valley, No. 478, Beaver Falls;
Glasgow, No. 485, Smith's Ferry;

DISTRICT No. 38.

Braddock's Field, No. 510, Braddock; Homestead, No. 582, Homestead; Tyrian, No. 612, Wilmerding; Valley, No. 613, Turtle Creek; Orient, No. 590, Wilkinsburg; 175. Alliquippa, No. 375, McKeesport; Stephen Bayard, No. 526, Elizabeth; Youghiogheny, No. 583, McKeesport;

DISTRICT No. 39.

See District No. 27.

Lodges which held Celebrations

DISTRICT No. 40.

Phœnix, No. 75, Phœnixville; 75. Warren, No. 310, Trappe; 100. Spring City, No. 553, Spring City; 60. Royersford, No. 585, Royersford; 50. Perkiomen, No. 595, East Greenville; 40.

DISTRICT No. 41.

Cambria, No. 278, Johnstown; Johnstown, No. 538, Johnstown; Summit, No. 312, Ebensburg;

LODGES MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Montgomery, No. 19. Harmony, No. 52. Washington, No. 59. Hiram, No. 81. Hermann, No. 125. Rising Star, No. 126. Franklin, No. 134. Mount Moriah, No. 155. Meridian Sun, No. 158. Eastern Star, No. 186. Kensington, No. 211. Melita, No. 295. Mitchell, No. 296. Humboldt, No. 359. Mozart, No. 436. Philo, No. 444. Covenant, No. 456. St. Paul's, No. 481. Robert A. Lamberton, No. 487. Gothic, No. 519. Fernwood, No. 543. E. Coppée Mitchell, No. 605. University, No. 610. Henry W. Williams, No. 624.

Total, 249 Lodges.

The foregoing list is as complete as the Committee could make it; they have some unofficial information as to a few Lodges which may have participated in the Sesqui-centennial celebration, but feel that, in the absence of definite and official information, this volume should not be longer delayed, and reluctantly issue it without perhaps giving full credit to all Lodges which held celebrations.

CONCLUSION

At its meeting held on Wednesday, November the twelfth, the Sesqui-centennial Committee directed that a Memorial Volume should be prepared, and intrusted that work to a Committee consisting of Brother Edgar A. Tennis, R. W. Grand Master; Brother William A. Sinn, R. W. Grand Secretary, and Brother James M. Lamberton.

That Committee now has the pleasure of submitting the foregoing.

James M. Lamberton,

For the Committee.

November 22, A.D. 1902, A.L. 5902.

